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FRENCH LINE HOLDS AFTER DAY'S BATTLE IN SOMME DISTRICT

German Masses Charge In Rain to Recover Lost Positions

CROSS FIRE WITHERS

Four Separate Attacks Made On Long Front Near Priez Farm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 21.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Somme, the Germans made a great effort to recover their lost positions. The battle lasted from nine o'clock this morning to night-fall. Successive waves of the enemy's masses were crushed by our machine-gun and artillery fire and, sometimes, by the bayonet.

The French retained the whole of their ground. The Germans attacked on a front of five kilometers, from Priez Farm to south of Abbe Wood Farm, attacking in masses on each occasion, the attack being preceded by a furious cannonade. The French magnificently repulsed the enemy by a cross-fire from machine-guns and artillery and maintained their positions everywhere.

Make Four Attacks

The fighting was fiercest in the vicinity of Priez Farm and the region of Bouchavesnes. Four waves of assault against the French front at Priez Farm were successively broken by gun-fire and the enemy's masses were seen to disintegrate and flow back in disorder behind a ridge, leaving the ground covered with corpses.

On the Bouchavesnes sector, after several sanguinary defeats, the Germans succeeded, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in gaining a lodgment in the north-eastern part of the village, but they were driven out with the bayonet by an irresistible counter-attack.

Officers Taken Prisoners

Fifty prisoners, including several officers, were captured. The enemy's losses everywhere were very great.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported:—

Bad weather interferes considerably with operations on the Somme front. An attack made by the enemy at Four-de-Paris, in the Argonne, was repulsed. We carried some trenches south-east of Thiaumont Work and made progress in Vaux Wood.

The official communique issued this evening reported:—

On the Somme front our artillery energetically continued to fire at the enemy works. There was an intermittent cannonade elsewhere.

Describing the capture of Deniecourt, Reuter's correspondent says that no place except Combles was so strongly fortified as the chateau and park there. The ruins of the chateau, a veritable fortress, bristling with machine-guns and the park, which had been transformed into a complicated labyrinth, were the scenes of murderous hand-to-hand struggles, lasting until night. Finally, one supremely brilliant assault enabled the valiant French troops to triumph.

The anxiety of the Germans on the Somme front is revealed by the capture of a private order issued by the chief of staff of the group of armies on that front to commanders. He refers particularly to the "Tanks," saying "These new engines of war are equally cruel and effective. It is urgent that you take all possible measures to counteract these monstrous engines."

London, September 21.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: It has been very rainy again and the general situation is unchanged. Hostile artillery was active south of Ancre.

There is nothing to report from other parts of our front. 100 prisoners have been taken in the last forty-eight hours.

Kite Brought Down

General Haig reported this afternoon: There was heavy rain during

(Continued on Page 2)

Minister of Justice Asks Chang Hsun to Face Him

Will Resign and Place Himself Before Court for Trial; Southern Tuchuns Would Impeach Unruly General

It is learned from a reliable source that Chang Yeo-tsen, Minister of Justice, has sent a personal telegram to General Chang Hsun asking him what grounds he has for charging him in connection with the Shanghai opium case. In the telegram Mr. Chang says that he will resign his post, and be tried before the court. If he is found guilty in connection with the opium case, he should be ten times heavily punished. But on the other hand, if he is acquitted, Chang Hsun should be punished according to the law. Mr. Chang has also told Chang Hsun "that as you have sent the circular telegram to the various generals jointly against me, you are no doubt to be the plaintiff, in which case we both will appear before the court to be judged."

In connection with this report, it is understood the government is to issue a mandate prohibiting military men from interfering in political affairs.

Would Impeach Chang Hsun

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 22.—Tong Shao-yi's delay in coming to Peking is allegedly connected with the fact that Hau Shu-cheng, Chief Secretary of the cabinet, whose presence Tong regards inconvient in his free discussions with Tuan Chi-jui, is still in office.

According to the Peking-jih-pao the Tuchuns of Kweichou, Szechuen, Yunnan, Kwangtung, Yunnan and Kwangsi have sent a joint telegram to the Government impeaching General Chang Hsun for interfering with political affairs.

The French, Russian and Japanese bankers are still without instructions from their principals in connection with the big loan.

The Government is planning to fix the strength of the standing army on forty divisions of ten thousand men each, and twenty mixed brigades, giving a total of five hundred thousand men. The reserve troops shall be hundred thousand men.

President Li Yuan-hung will entertain the Foreign Ministers to Peking on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst.

On October 10, the President will review the troops at Nan-yuan near Peking.

Chao Hung-chin Imposter?

Reuter's Peoific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 22.—With reference to the second opium case in Shanghai wherein a man, calling himself the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Yunnan, attempted to smuggle opium into Shanghai: The Peking Gazette publishes a telegram from Mr. Tang Chi-yao, the Tuchan of Yunnan, stating that Chao Hung-chin, a French translator in the office of the Foreign Commissioner, applied for leave to return to Szechuan. He was instructed, during his leave, to investigate the conditions in Szechuan, he was not entrusted with any other business.

Mr. Tang Chi-yao expresses his surprise to learn that when Chao Hung-chin arrived in Shanghai and was arrested he pretended to be Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Yunnan.

The telegram points out that Mr. Hsu Chih-shen is the Foreign Commissioner at Yunnan and the Provincial authorities are therefore not concerned in the case,

Would Cancel Mining Clause

Peking, September 22.—Owing to the opposition to the Japanese loan, it is stated that the Ministry of Finance is now endeavoring to obtain the acquiescence of the so-called Asiatic Devclopement Company, who made the advance to the cancellation of the clauses referring to the mining privileges, offering to substitute concessions which will be acceptable to both the Japanese and the Members of Parliament.

May Cancel Whole Loan

Tokio, Sept. 22.—The Eastern News Agency reports:—The Japanese loan of Yen 5,000,000 will be either suspended altogether or cancelled and public opinion in Japan rather desires the cancelling of the loan.

Chen Chin-tao To Resign?

Peking, Sept. 21.—It is reported that public opinion in China is much against the loan agreement with the Koakoshi and the opposition has become very severe and Hsiun Hsi-lin, who is supposed to have schemed the loan, has lately taken up an attitude against such a loan, and Dr. Chen Chin-tao, the Minister of Finance, has become very indignant at having been betrayed and, it is reported, will resign his post.

GERMANS RUSH MEN TO CHECK RUMANIANS

Test of Strength Will Come In Transylvania, Say Diplomats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, September 20.—From a diplomatic source, it is learned that the Austrians and Germans are hurrying re-inforcements to Transylvania, to check the Rumanian advance and the Austrians are believed to be preparing to evacuate Trieste.

Bukharest, September 21.—An official communique reports: An obstinate struggle continues in the Dobrudja. The Russo-Rumanian forces bloodily repulsed all the attacks made by the enemy on the whole front and delivered several counter-attacks.

We stopped our retirement south of Petroseny, where we are fortifying ourselves.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Sept. 23
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Sept. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 28

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Sept. 26
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 23
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 7
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ....Oct. 8

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Oct. 1
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of August 20 is due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29. Left Singapore on September 15 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

GIVE TWO OPINIONS OF EXECUTIONS OF WOMEN

Cases of Felicie Pfaadt, Ottilie Mass and Edith Cavell Viewed in Berlin

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, Sept. 19.—Speaking of the execution of the young woman Felicie Pfaadt, in Marseilles, the French papers declared that it was impossible to compare this case with the Cavell case, because Felicie Pfaadt was a French woman. This attempt at escaping the public censor is important, in view of the fact that the French papers had previously freely declared that the French had executed a German woman. In March, 1915, Margarete Schmidt was executed in Nancy and in May, 1915, Ottilie Mass was executed.

As far as the question of nationality is concerned, it is evident that the French comment with regard to the Cavell case and the declarations of the British clergyman, Alan Johnstone, about the Cavell case, must equally apply to the cases of these two German women, who were put to death by the French. Johnstone criticized the Dutch Lieutenant-General Sninjers, who compared the execution of Felicie Pfaadt with the execution of Miss Cavell and asked the public for an equal judgment in both cases.

The British Ambassador thereupon replied that the deed of Miss Cavell had been a patriotic action. It is, therefore, evident that Ottilie Mass and Margarete Schmidt deserve at least the same praise as the Englishwoman. For equity's sake, the objections raised against the German action in the Cavell case must fall back twice upon the French, who shot the two German women.

Messengers of Mercy to All Alike

This interesting picture shows British Red Cross physicians attending to a wounded German in the big offensive on the western front. The Red Cross men of all the belligerent nations have done wonderful work attending to the enemy wounded with the same skill and humanitarian feeling as they do their own.

ECUADOR, P.M. LINER, DELAYED BY ENGINES

Sends Wireless That Ship Will Reach Woosung Sunday Morning

Wireless messages were received here yesterday from the Pacific Mail s.s. Ecuador carrying the information that engine trouble would prevent the ship from reaching here before Sunday morning. The boat was en route from Kobe to Nagasaki when the wireless was sent out. It is understood at the U. S. Postal Agency that the Ecuador carries a large amount of American mail as she was the first American ship to leave the States following the issuance of the order from the Post Office Department prohibiting the shipment of mail on the Canadian Pacific boats.

This is the Ecuador's maiden voyage across the Pacific. Instead of docking at the China Merchants' jetty, as originally announced, she will remain at Woosung to discharge her passengers and cargo for this port.

Allies' Air Raid Destroys Hangars

German Aerodrome Demolished And Twelve of Their Air-Men Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 20.—The Telegraaf states that the air-raid made by the Allies on the German aerodrome at St. Denis Westrem, on Sunday, destroyed a large number of hangars. Twelve German soldiers were killed and many wounded.

CAUSE OF DISASTER

Reuter's Service

Quebec, September 21.—At the inquest on a victim of the bridge disaster, the chief engineer testified that it was probably due to an unseen flaw in the steel casting supporting the span during hoisting.

The Weather

Very heavy squalls and showers The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 80.6 and the minimum 74.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 89.2 and 67.8.

Britain to Comb Civil Service for Eligibles In Campaign of 1917

Expert Says There Are Four Million Civilians Fit For Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—Official.—The Man Power Distribution Board has been appointed. Its object is the practicability of combing out men eligible for military service in the Government offices. Mr. Austen Chamberlain is chairman and Lord Midleton is vice-chairman.

Another message says: Although there has been a steady stream of recruits for months past and there is no anxiety regarding the immediate future, the War Office, in view of the necessity of keeping up the strength, in view of a campaign in 1917, is considering combing out men eligible for military service in certified occupations, which is considered the most promising field. The papers state that the Premier will shortly appoint a committee, with Mr. Austen Chamberlin as chairman, to comb out eligibles in Government and other offices.

An official return shows that there were 51,232 men eligible for military service in the various offices of the Civil Service in April. The Times military correspondent asserts that there are three to four million young men in civil occupations.

U.S.S. Quiros Captures Navy Cup for First In Small Arms Practice

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, accompanied by his staff, visited the U. S. S. Quiros and presented the large silver loving cup that had been donated by the Navy Department. The cup is for excellency in small arm practice and is shot for annually by the crews of the vessels composing the Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral Winterhalter, in his speech of presentation, called the attention of the officers and crew of the Quiros to the fact that had there been but one cup for the Navy instead of one for each of the fleets, the Quiros would have won it, as that vessel has the highest score in the entire Navy. Last year the cup was held by the U. S. S. Cincinnati.

TURKISH TROOPS NOW APPEAR ON RIGA FRONT

Have German Officers And Equipment; Russians Seize Halicz Station

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 21.—Turkish troops have appeared on the Riga front. They have German officers and equipment.

The official communique issued today reported:

Everywhere we repulsed the enemy offensive in the region of the Kovel-Rovno Railway. We captured a height in the region east of Panther Mountain in the Carpathians. We dislodged the Kurds from a position south-east of Mush. There is fog and snow in the Caucasus.

Russians Near Halicz

London, September 21.—The Times correspondent in Galicia, in a message dated the 19th, says that General Stcherbatcheff's army is advancing steadily, although confronted with heavy German re-inforcements. The Russians now are only a few hundred yards from Halicz railway-station and just across the river from the town.

The seizure of the junction and railway is very important and makes the capture of the town of secondary importance. Farther advances north will probably result in the abandonment of the town by the enemy.

The incessant fighting in which this army has been engaged since August 31 has resulted in the capture of 25,000 prisoners, of whom 8,000 were Germans, with twenty-two guns.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Recreation Ground this afternoon, beginning at 4.30 o'clock:—

1. March, "The Royal Review" Losey
2. Overture, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" .....Rossini
3. Waltz, "Passing of Salome" Joyce
4. Selection, "All the Girls" Williams
5. Song, "The Light of the World" Adams
6. Selection, "Aizira" ..... Verdi

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

GREEK NOTE SENT TO GERMANY FIRM AND FINAL IN TONE

Demands Delivery of Kavalla Garrison to Swiss Border Line

ALLIES' BLOCKADE

Fleet Watches All Greek Ports Now Commanded By the Bulgarians

REVOLT GROWING

Serbs Win Victory Over Bulgarians in Battle On Mountain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 21.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the Greek Note to Germany is firm and decided in tone. The Government entirely disavows the action of the Commander of the garrison at Kavalla and demands that the troops shall be brought to the Swiss frontier and re-delivered, under a guarantee that they shall not be stopped or compelled to serve against the Central Powers.

The Note states that the Commander at Kavalla was instructed to embark his troops and transport them, with their equipment, to another Greek port. It is not clear why he disregarded these orders and delivered his troops to the Germans and Bulgars.

Send Troops Through Switzerland

The Note proposes that the troops shall be conducted through Switzerland to a Mediterranean port, from which they would be embarked in Greek ships for Greece.

A British official despatch from Salonica states that the situation is unchanged.

Athens, September 21.—Semi-official reports state that the messages from the Greek Government to the Commander at Kavalla were carried out through the medium of the wireless on British war-ships and bear out the statements of the Commander's disobedience.

Allies Declare Blockade

A semi-official communique announces that the Allied fleet has declared a blockade from the mouth of the River Nestos to the village of Chaiaghizi.

The blockade includes Kavalla and the other Greek ports commanded by the Bulgarians.

It is reported that a revolution has broken out in Crete and the revolutionaries have formed a provisional Government.

The Director-General of the Foreign Office has visited Sir Francis Elliott, the British Minister, and assured him that the new Cabinet is only a business Cabinet and not a political one and it is ready, if recognised by the Entente, to sacrifice the Germanophile Ministers who, before assuming their portfolios, indulged in attacks on the Entente.

Serbs Win Victory

Paris, September 20.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports that the Servians have captured Hill 2625, the highest crest of the Kajmackalen Range. The Bulgarians sustained very heavy losses.

The Servians repulsed a violent counter-attack made by the Bulgarians against Kajmackalen crest, with heavy losses. Attacks made by the Bulgarians gained a footing in the village of Beresnica, but the Servians drove them out with the bayonet.

Our left wing reached Hill 1550, five kilometers west of Piyodere.

Salonica, September 20.—On Tuesday, the Servians continued their successful attacks on their entire front. Attempts made by the Bulgarians to retake Kajmakchalan Mountain failed.

The Servians inflicted enormous losses on the Bulgarians in the vicinity of Florina.

Fighting continues with unabated vigor at Kajmakalan Ridge, where the Bulgars are making desperate efforts to wrest the peak from the Servians. The latter have added slightly to their gains.

The Bulgars fired parts of Florina before evacuating it.

An attack in force by the Bulgarians on the village of Pordj, east of Doiran, was held by the garrison, compose of a small body of Italian troops, who fought like lions.

REPORTS RICH FAMILIES AS FLEEING BUKHAREST

Parliamentary and Political Circles In Rumania Excited And Uneasy

BANKS TO TRANSFER FUNDS

Government Merely Chronicles Turtukai as 'Evacuation;' German Cables

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, September 19.—The Stockholm correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung describes the conditions at Bukharest in a report which escaped the official censorship. The report states that the Rumanian Government announced the defeats of Turtukai and Silistraia as "evacuations" and added that, "in consequence of the evacuations, a number of sick and wounded soldiers had to be left there." The Government did not mention that more than 20,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Bulgarian and German army.

The mayor of Bukharest, Petresten, told the population by posters that there was no reason for uneasiness. The French Minister at Bukharest asserts that, in both the huge store windows of the Toricin Omatographic Exhibition, near the National Theater, pictures representing sanguinary revolutions in German towns and defeats of German troops and other imaginary scenes are shown. Nevertheless, the public sentiment, which was enthusiastic in the beginning, has rather sobered down.

The private banks were advised by the authorities to transfer their funds to Galatz. Rich families are beginning to leave Bukharest. Extra trains are put at the disposal of the poorer classes. Parliamentary and political circles at Bukharest are excited and uneasy.

The German Minister to Rumania has arrived at Haparanda, accompanied by 99 Germans, 2 Swiss and 35 Turks. Other members of the German colony, according to the promise given at the moment of departure by the President of the Bukharest Police, in the name of the Prime Minister, should follow by the next train. The members of the German purchasing committee, in spite of the efforts of the German Minister, did not arrive at the station in time.

The Rumanian Government gave permission for the departure of all Germans whose names were given by the German Minister or the United States Minister, who took charge of the German interests. The German Minister handed to the American Minister, through the Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. Andrews, who accompanied the German Minister to Jassy, a list of the names of several hundred Germans. Furthermore, the German Minister asked the United States Minister to obtain permission for the departure of all Germans who wanted to return to Germany.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung comments upon the statement in the Rumanian headquarters report that the Bulgarian charges of Rumanian atrocities are to be declared irrelevant, because of the Bulgarian viciousness, which is proved and stigmatized by the atrocities of which the Bulgarians were guilty during the last Balkan war.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares it exceedingly unwise of the Rumanians to refer to events in the last Balkan war, as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace published in 1914 a complete report of the international committee examining the causes and conduct of the Balkan wars, which practically exonerates the Bulgarians from the charges made against them and which proves that the Rumanians, even then, committed terrific atrocities, although they had scarcely entered the war at all. Thus, on page 78 of the American edition, the commission scrutinizes the comparative reliabilities. The commission states that the charges brought against the Bulgarians were painfully familiar to every newspaper reader, but, unlike the Bulgarians, the Greeks had welcomed war correspondents and, consequently, every resource of publicity was at their disposal, while Bulgaria was isolated and her telegraphic communications cut.

That some of the accusations were grossly exaggerated is now apparent. The paper Temps, for instance, reported about the murder of the Greek Bishop at Doiran: "We saw him in vigorous health, alive, two months later. According to another report, requiem mass had been held for the Bishop of Kavalla. As we know, however, his flock, later on, welcomed him back to their place, while we were in Salonica."

The correspondent of the same paper stated that he personally was present at the burial of the Archbishop of Serres, who was reported to have been savagely multilated before he was killed. In a letter from Livorno, dated July 23, however, it is made clear that this disturbing experience had in no way caused the Prelate to interrupt his duties, which he still performs.

The Carnegie report further states, on page 212, that Bulgaria is the only Balkan State where "some efforts were made by the heads of the different army corps to stop crimes against the laws and customs of war. The report publishes orders signed by the Bulgarian commanders Savoy and Ghigey and continues that, in view of this sense of moral, one does well in pausing while reading these lines in the midst of the descriptions of horror we were compelled to give.

As to the Bulgarian reputation, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reprints a general comparative statement, made by the commission on page 232. "In reality, nobody is astonished by outrages; people forget even to look upon them as crimes. In this connection, the Bulgarians are probably less guilty than others. They are more partriarchal, or more primitive in their ideas; they preserve the feeling of the soul and are more disciplined than others. Mocking Greek women call them girls in great coats."

The paper further, pages 216 and 225 of the Carnegie report, relates the way the Servians, with cold blood, murdered three hundred Bulgarian prisoners, by killing them with machine-gun fire and the way the heir to the throne, Alevander, brutalized prisoners. A witness, with his own eyes, saw a Bulgarian peasant shot by the order of the heir to the throne.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung further remarks that, although the Rumanians occupied the Dobrudja without firing a shot, yet they would not find opportunity enough for atrocities, as mentioned in the Carnegie report, on page 232, reading as follows: "Individual life was certainly rated cheap during these months of war and private property counted as nothing. Theft was as common as outrages and both represented infringements of the laws of warfare."

This was the so-called peaceful occupation as carried out most notably by the Rumanian army. Some acts of destruction comitted by the Rumanians at Petrohane, the highest point on the road between Sofia and Vidine, are still fresh in the memory of the members of the commission. The little village, in which the late Prince of Battenberg used to stay during the nights when hunting in this district, was destroyed. The meteorological station was ruined, the splendid instruments destroyed and the observation records, the work of many years, burnt.

In comparison with this the unfortunate scientists thought nothing of the young woman outraged in the neighboring village and of the food and cattle taken away without payment; for them these deeds shrank into insignificance in comparison with their irreparable loss. This was "the peaceful occupation."

The paper concludes by emphasizing that these passages are taken from the neutral report of the international Carnegie commission, showing the trustworthiness of a certain newspaper campaign. They furnish an irrefutable proof of the respective qualities of the Balkan races and give evidence of the unreliability of the Rumanians.

The Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung finally says that it is the duty of neutrals to assist in stopping the barbarous, unspeakable atrocities committed by the Rumanians.

With the French in the New Balkan Drive

Here is an interesting picture showing some of the new aerial fighting apparatus which the French are now using in the new drive to free Servia from the Teutons and Bulgarians.

In the background is one of the latest types of anti-aircraft gun, while in the foreground is an aerial range finder.

OSTEND NOT BOMBED

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, Sept. 19.—According to a report of the British Admiralty a squadron of British seaplanes bombed the heavy batteries in the vicinity of Ostend. A competent German authority states that no such attack took place, but that, during the night from September 16 to 17, a hostile aviator attempted to attack Zeebrugge. His bombs, however, fell into the sea and did no harm.

MEAT IN BERLIN CHEAPER

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The reduction of meat prices in Berlin has come into force, as follows: Roast beef per pound (German) M. 2.80, formerly M. 3; beef per pound (German) M. 2.40, formerly M. 3.60; veal per pound (German) M. 1.90, formerly M. 2.10.

DUTCH BUILD SUBMARINES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 20.—The Budget expenditure is estimated at 300,000,000 Florins. It provides 800,000 Florins as the first instalment for the construction of three submarines and a mine-layer. The income tax is increased ten per cent.

To Reunite Relatives Now War Prisoners

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, Sept. 19.—Negotiations are pending with France concerning the uniting of such prisoners of war as are brothers or other relatives. In spite of the difficulties caused by the differences in the military positions, the successful conclusion of an arrangement to this effect is considered possible. The newspapers accordingly invite the public to make known their wishes in this respect to the authorities.

WHITE DESS DAM GONE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The dam across the White Dess, in the Iser Mountains, 815 meters high, has broken. The waters rushed, two meters high, through the neighboring villages, carrying off trees, hay-stacks, wooden houses, fragments of bridges, furniture and corpses. The loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

The dam was 13 meters high and 52 meters broad at its base. The basin had a capacity of 400,000 cubic meters and was connected with another basin holding seven million cubic meters.

AUSTRALIAN CONSCRIPTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 21.—The House of Representatives has passed the third reading of the Conscription Referendum Bill by 47 votes to 12.

CASUALTY LIST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—Killed in action: Lieut-Colonel the Hon. Guy Baring, M.P. for Winchester. Lieutenant T. M. Kettle, Dublin Fusiliers, Professor of Economics of Ireland, Dublin University, Nationalist M.P. of East Tyrone 1906-10. Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Feversham. Lieutenant D. Henderson, son of the Cabinet Minister, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson.

DOUBLE WAR BONUS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—The settlement of the railway dispute was on the basis that the war-bonus to employees over 18 years of age should be doubled, making it ten shillings a week.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 20.—There was a demonstration, today, by revolutionary Socialists, to protest against militarism and the dearness of food, in which insignificant collisions with the police occurred.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

Reuter's Service

The Hague, September 20.—An attack made by 1,500 insurgents on Bdugko, in the Dutch East Indies, was repulsed. Two native chiefs, arrested for complicity with the rebels, will be banished.

FRANKFORT AIRSHED BOMBING IS DENIED

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The British report, that an airship shed at Frankfurt was burned down, four airships and 50 aeroplanes being destroyed, is untrue. The papers say that this report will cause astonishment in Frankfurt, where everybody can see with their own eyes that the report is a pure invention.

The recent local successes obtained by the British on the Somme are heralded by the British press as great victories and served as occasion for the despatch of a special telegram by King George to General Sir Douglas Haig. In reality, the villages of Fiers, Martinpuich and Courcelette are among those which the British, on the first day of the offensive, announced would be taken within four days. To conquer these villages, took them, however, 11 weeks of the most desperate efforts.

The French and Belgian territories occupied by the Germans consist altogether of 50,000 square kilometers, of which 29,000 square kilometers are Belgian and 21,000 French territory. The Franco-British efforts, however only reconquered about 150 square kilometers, or 0.3 per cent.

The price paid by the enemy for this territory is appalling, as a conservative estimate of the losses up to September 11, indicated that the British lost 350,000 men, making the total of the British and French losses in these battles about half a million men.

KING CONSOLES MR. ASQUITH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—The King and Queen and President Poincare have sent their condolences to Mr. Asquith on the loss of his eldest son.

News Brevities

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the I.-C. s.s. Kingsing were:—Mr. and Mrs. Pote Hunt and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Little, and Mr. R. E. Kadoorie.

* * *

The following were among those who arrived on the C. N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Fano, Mrs. Canning and 3 children, Miss Gorringe, Mrs. G. S. Foster Kemp and child, and Mrs. Marshall and child.

* * *

Word has been received from Capt. W. V. Carmichael that he again is back at the front in charge of a Red Cross motor convoy, and that he hopes to resume charge of his battery at an early date.

* * *

Private Kay, formerly a detective sergeant in the Shanghai Municipal Police, has been made a prisoner during the fighting in the Somme district, according to word received here yesterday.

* * *

Entries for the Clay Bird Shooting champaionships close at noon today. The grounds of the Shanghai Gun Club will be open for practice during the afternoons of September 28 and 29.

* * *

Word has been received here of the accidental death of Mr. O. D. Reid, late of Messrs. Weeks and Co. He was drowned on August 18 at Baldoyle near Dublin. Mr. Reid went home one year ago to join the first King Edward's Horse. He was returning to camp when the accident occurred.

* * *

The Overseas Trading Co., of California, have established a branch office at 8a Peking Road. American canned goods are their speciality.

French Line Holds After Day's Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

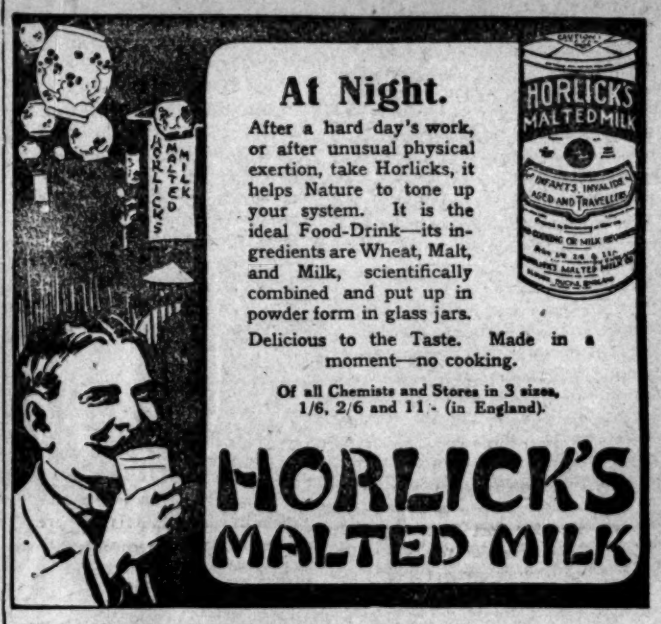
the night, in which the enemy continuously counter-attacked against the New Zealanders and were repulsed, with severe losses, leaving a large number of dead in front of our lines. Notwithstanding this heavy fighting, we advanced our front in this neighborhood and we entered the enemy's trenches at other portions of the front during the night.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:—The general situation is unchanged. Enemy bombing attacks in the neighborhood of Flers failed. An hostile kite balloon was felled in bames. A British aeroplane is missing.

COALITIONIST WINS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—In the bye-election at Mansfield, caused by the death of Sir A. B. Markham, Mr. Seely, the Coalitionist candidate, was returned with 7,597 votes, his opponent, Mr. Turnbull, the Independent candidate, receiving 4,456 votes.



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Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11- (in England).

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and, furthermore, the cost will become very high at the end of the war, when the boom in land begins. If you have any schemes in hand, which necessitate the acquisition of land, you should consult us without delay.

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BRITISH AVIATORS ACTIVE IN EGYPT

With Thermometer 120 In The Shade, They Bomb And Scatter the Turks

FLIGHTS ASTOUND NATIVES

Eight - Hour Reconnaissance Made to Locate Water in Desert and to Attack Foes

London, August 15.—The Daily Chronicle prints the following dispatch from its correspondent at British General Headquarters in Egypt, sent July 18:

"The brilliant work of a flight of the Royal Flying Corps during the operations in Darfur will rank as one of the finest efforts of the British Army airmen in the war. The flight had some serious moments, when transport threatened to fail them, but energy, resource, and the determination to succeed triumphed over all troubles, and the achievements are worthy of the page they will receive in the history of military aviation.

"The airmen had to move south at short notice, travel by sea, rail, and desert track for 2,000 miles before they could reach the barren spot from which they were to operate, to face all the difficulties of flying under tropical conditions with an equipment not designed to meet such special circumstances, and to fly in a country absolutely unknown to them and where maps were of little use.

"They were of infinite service to Colonel Kelly from a military point of view, and one may hazard a prophecy that their exploits in the air did not a little to make Ali Dinar's people realize the Sultan's game was up, for, though the natives were not astonished to see machines in the air, they were surprised beyond expression when men alighted from them. One who found speech was heard to say: 'The Government was always great, but now it is greater than ever.'

In Darfur the weather breaks about May 25 with unfailing regularity, so that when it was decided on March 29 that a flight of the Royal Flying Corps should be detached from the Egyptian expeditionary force to take part in the operations there was little time for preparation. On March 31 two officers left Suez for Port Sudan and Khartoum, and they were followed on April 7 by an advance party of a few officers and men with petrol, oil, bombs, transport tent sheds, and absolutely essential stores, and on the 20th the main body commenced the ten days' journey to Rahad, the railhead station south of Khartoum. Transport difficulties proved greater than anticipated. Stores and machines had to be got forward to Gebel-el-Hilla and Abiad Wells, 300 miles west of the railway, and the track to Nahud, half way, was quite unreliable, and lorries were often stuck fast in the sand for days. The lorries had to take their own supplies of petrol and water, thus reducing the loads.

Thermometer Is 120 in the Shade

Intense heat caused aviation petrol tins to burst, and evaporation was so great that a consignment of seven cases supposed to hold fifty-six gallons contained only thirty-seven gallons. Plants with sharp, hard thorns grew on the tracks and punctured tires, and with the thermometer registering 120 degrees in the shade it was desperately hard work to get up stores to be ready for the commencement of aerial flights from Hilla by May 12. Most of the transport was done with camels—for at least 150 miles it was impossible to carry stores except in camel packs—and as the tents for machines each required twenty-eight camels to carry them the labor involved in transport may be imagined.

An officer traveling in advance had selected spots for landing places and had put down directional arrows of long strips of white cloth. These began to disappear, and the new robes of sheik's wives were evidence of the uses to which the pilfered material had been put. It was extremely difficult to find one's way in this country. In the mornings, when the camel transport trains were on the move, the airmen could pick up the exact line, but the camels were rested from 9 a.m. till 4 o'clock and flying was dangerous after midday because of heavy storms. You get no warning of the approach of a "haboob."

Extraordinary exertions were made to push forward the stores. Major Groves controlled matters at the railhead, and every officer and man in the flight did more than a full share to see that everything needful was in properly-placed depots on the line of route.

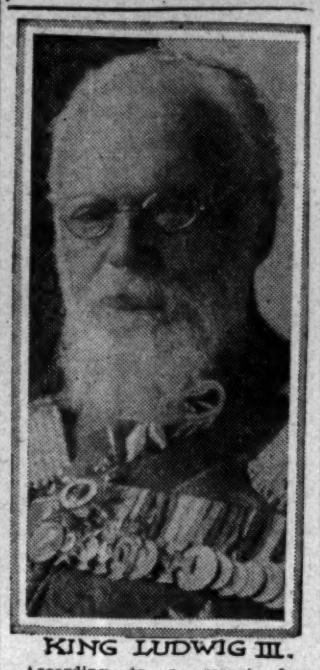
Eight Hours in the Air

Much the longest flight in Africa stands to the credit of this flight of the Royal Flying Corps. On May 17 Colonel Kelly's force was approaching Bir Meleit, an oasis thirty-seven miles north of El Fasher, which was believed to be occupied by the enemy. It was important to know their strength, and also to ascertain whether there was water in the wells there. At dawn an airman started from Hilla (116 miles away) to reconnoitre. On his first journey he could not find Meleit, and he returned to the aerodrome at Hilla for further information. At 8.45 a.m. he again set out, and was successful. In flying over the place he was fired at and a bullet hit the propeller. Bombs were dropped, and the airman came down low and opened machine-gun fire on the enemy, 500 of whom bolted and left Meleit open to our troops. On his return journey the airman dropped a message to Colonel Kelly, telling him that there was water in the wells and that the enemy had fled. The airman reached Hilla at 2.15 p.m. having been flying for eight hours out of a period of nine hours, a feat which the Sirdar warmly praised in a speech of thanks to the Royal Flying Corps for their work.

On some succeeding days there were further reconnaissances. Care was taken to measure the aeroplanes to see that they were standing the strain of unusual weather conditions, and the result was satisfactory. On May 23, as Colonel Kelly was approaching El Fasher Lieutenant J. C. Slessor flew over the long stretch of country between the aerodrome and Ali Dinar's capital, and arrived at the moment when the force had gained a victory over the Sultan's troops. Lieutenant Slessor saw 2,000 enemy cavalry drawn up in reserve outside the town, and attacked them with bombs and machine-gun fire. The horsemen scattered in all directions and took no further part in the fighting. When he began bombing the cavalry the Lieutenant saw a group surrounding a banner. He aimed a bomb at the party, and later information points to the Sultan having an arrow escape, two of his servants and his own camel being killed by the bomb.

While attacking the cavalry Lieutenant Slessor received a bullet wound in the thigh, and he had to steer with his hand instead of his foot on his way back to Hilla, his difficulties being greatly increased by a storm which broke suddenly. He brought the first news of the victory, and it was transmitted to the Sirdar from the aerodrome.

Aged King of Bavaria Striken by Appoplexy



KING LUDWIG III.

According to a report from Switzerland, King Ludwig III., of Bavaria, has been striken by appoplexy and his condition is grave. King Ludwig III. is seventy-one years old. He married the Archduchess Marie Therese of Austria. He was appointed a field marshal in the German army last year and visited the Bavarian troops on the battle line in France last January.

CULBERSON'S MAJORITY 75,000 OVER COLQUITT

Landslide Defeat of the President's Foe Brings Joy To White House

Washington, August 27.—Administration officials are jubilant over the victory of Senator Charles A. Culberson in the Texas Senatorial primaries yesterday. A telegram which came to the White House this evening said that Culberson's majority was 75,000. The joy of President Wilson's friends over the outcome is that Governor Colquitt who was defeated by Senator Culberson, had made criticism of the Administration's Mexican policy the basis of his main appeal to the voters.

Yesterday's primary was the second held to choose a Democratic candidate for Senator, choice being equivalent to election. In the first primary Governor Colquitt led, with Senator Culberson second. As no candidate received a majority of the votes cast, it was necessary, under the law, to have a second primary. At the time Governor Colquitt got the preference in the first primary it was contended that the Texas Democrats had given President Wilson a "black eye," as the Governor had attacked him, while Senator Culberson was represented as standing by the President in his Mexican policy.

The telegram received at the White House follows:

"We estimate final total Texas election: Culberson, 177,000; Colquitt, 102,000, a majority of 75,000 for Culberson. Colquitt carried only 23 counties as against 114 in July, and in this election only 23 counties out of a total of 256. Colquitt was defeated in every section of the State; lost every large county, every large city. Counties in which he had resided all went against him."

Senator Culberson issued a statement tonight in which he said his election carried with it an indorsement of the national Democracy.

Several telegrams came to the White House today from friends of the President and Senator Culberson expressing gratification over the Senator's re-nomination for another term. Senator Culberson took no part in the primary campaign.

Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary, received a telegram tonight from Texas saying that Senator Culberson had carried every county bordering on Mexico, with the possible exception of Brewster, by majorities of about five to one.

Majority May Be 85,000

Austin, Texas, August 27.—With approximately 250,000 out of a total of about 270,000 votes that were cast for candidates for United States Senator in yesterday's State Democratic primary accounted for, Senator Culberson is leading ex-Governor Colquitt by about 75,000 majority. It is believed that Culberson's majority will reach 85,000. The overwhelming defeat of Colquitt is regarded as an American victory, as he was solidly supported by the German element. Culberson's re-nomination is also regarded as a pronounced indorsement of the Administration of President Wilson. Colquitt attacked Wilson's Administration as being the greatest failure in the history of the country.

English Humorist To Drive Ambulance

JEROME K. JEROME.

Although he is fifty-seven years old, Jerome K. Jerome, the noted English humorist, is going to take an active part in the great war. Jerome has just received permission to drive a Red Cross ambulance at the front in France. He had offered his services several times since the war began, without success, and his recent appointment came as a surprise. He is delighted at the chance now given him.

BERLIN HEARS BRITISH ARE ARMING ALL SHIPS

Merchantmen Said to Have Been Ordered to Use Guns On All Enemy Ships

Berlin, August 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"According to telegrams from Rotterdam, the British Government has announced to the Dutch Government that from the middle of August all British merchant ships are being armed," says the Overseas News Agency. "Ship captains have received from the British Admiralty strict orders to use their armament on the high seas against all ships of enemy countries, but to respect neutral waters."

New York, August 28.—This report was discredited last night in British official circles here on the ground that if the wholesale arming of merchantmen had been decided upon the English representatives here would have been notified.

In another quarter it was suggested that this report from Berlin might be a prelude to a renewal of U-boat warfare.

We will buy your KODAK or sell you one in exchange

Burr 2 Broadway

$250,000,000 IN WAR NOTES SOLD IN 2 DAYS

Absorption of British 5 Per Cent Securities Completed in 48 Hours

ANOTHER LOAN FORECAST

Bankers Find This Issue's Short Term and Collateral Attractve to Institutions

New York, August 25.—A new record in American finance has been made in the sale of the British Government 5 per cent. notes. Offered publicly for the first time on Wednesday morning, they were sold at the close of business yesterday. The fact that $250,000,000 of foreign securities had been marketed here within a forty-eight-hour period was emphasized by bankers last night as showing the measure of the new United States, now for the first time in its history a creditor among the nations of the world.

The syndicate which underwrote the British issue was formed to run until October 1, unless terminated earlier. J. P. Morgan and Co. sent out to the members last night a notification that the subscription books would close at 12 o'clock tomorrow. At that time it will be announced that the entire amount has been disposed of. As a matter of fact, it was explained that subscriptions already in hand or on the way, of which the bankers have been advised by wire, were sufficient to cover the whole offering.

The syndicate members were asked to see that all their subscriptions were in the managers' hands by Saturday noon, and no application turned in after that hour will receive consideration.

The notes proved especially popular with large institutions because of their early maturity and their collateral backing. This backing consists of American stocks and bonds, Canadian bonds, and bonds of neutral countries divided into three groups of $100,000,000 each. The notes mature on September 1, 1918. The demands from individual investors were also large and widespread, although the bulk of the notes will go to institutions.

The Anglo-French offering of $500,000,000 of five-year bonds brought forth no such response from buyers, partly because of the longer running time, but chiefly because it was made on the credit of Great Britain and France, unsecured by collateral. That offer was held open for several weeks, at the end of which period a considerable part of the issue was allotted to the underwriters. Many large sales of that issue were made to companies and individuals who took the bonds because of desire to facilitate foreign trade.

It is generally believed in the financial district that the British operation will be repeated in a few months if the war contnues and that a larger amount of American securities will then be tied up as collateral. This expectation is based upon the necessity which the Allies are under of buying large stocks of copper, steel, explosives, and other supplies here. The character of the foreign sales has changed somewhat with the increase in the output of munition factories abroad, but the Allies still look to the United States for raw materials and machinery.

The first market sales of the new British notes, which were offered at 99, were made on the Curb yesterday, when two notes sold at 99½.

Never Ending Motor Train Supplies Verdun

How Verdun receives its supplies is graphically told in the following from the Petit Journal of Paris:

"To keep Verdun supplied, the main roads have to be handled exactly like a railroad. A continuous train of motor trucks has to travel over a circuit some 140 kilometers in extent, the vehicles succeeding one another sometimes as frequently as every twenty seconds. It is indeed a curious spectacle presented by the regular progress, a little slow, of this caterpillar of motor wagons, picked out at night by the luminous flare of their headlights.

"The route is entirely reserved for automobiles. It is not available to horse-drawn vehicles except under the strictest regulation and to a very limited extent. It is, in fact, rigorously closed; a corps of signalers and a very efficient system of illuminated signals regulate the direction and control the speed of the vehicles."

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market." J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result." F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere." J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble." C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood." CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children." J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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GOLOFINA "Perfecto" CIGARS

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM

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$4.50 per box of 25 Cigars.

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$3.50 Per Hour

1917 Five Seater Chevrolet for Hire

$3.50 per Hour

Seven Seater Chandlers for Hire

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Minimum Charge $1.00

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BRITAIN AND SWEDEN CAME NEAR A BREAK

Correspondence Made Public By England, Reveals Serious Situation

TROUBLE NOT YET SETTLED

Britain Demands That Sweden Cease Retaliatory Detention of Parcels

London, August 24.—The British Government, following the lead of Sweden, has made public the entire correspondence with Sweden concerning British seizures of all the Swedish parcel post with the United States and Swedish retaliation in stopping all English parcels in transit to Russia.

The correspondence discloses that the situation has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. Some of the letters and notes teem with language so sharp as to indicate that the relations of the two countries at one time approached the breaking point.

As a result of the negotiations Sweden recently released 60,000 parcels to Russia under agreement with the British Government to submit the matter to arbitration after the war. The British Government demanded that traffic across Sweden to Russia be not interfered with again, but Sweden declined this proposition, saying it was not included in the orignal negotiations, whereupon the British Government withdrew its offer to arbitrate.

The final offer of Sweden was that she would do nothing in retaliation for anything done by Great Britain prior to July 24 of this year, which was coupled with the hope that this "conciliatory" attitude would move Great Britain to cease interference with Swedish mails, thus saving Sweden from "the necessity, of resorting to retaliation in the future." In this last note Sweden threatened to make the entire correspondence public should the occasion arise.

Arbitration Conditional

Great Britain in her last note, which was signed by Foreign Secretary Grey, said the British offer to arbitrate would remain open only on condition that Sweden should continue to forward parcels between England, Russia and elsewhere, and carry out the Post Office agreement entered into by the two countries in 1904.

Viscount Grey asked in his final answer, August 2, if Sweden would cease to interfere with this traffic, but the only reply has been the publication at Stockholm of the correspondence.

The correspondence began last December with the first detention at Kirkwall of mails between Sweden and the United States going in both directions. Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister in London, protested against this action, declaring that the British authorities, far from wishing to minimize the difficulties arising out of the war, "find pleasure in increasing them."

Count Wrangel also announced the stoppage of the Russian parcel post until Great Britain should give a guarantee against a repetition of the Kirkwall seizures, which he denounced as "contrary to international law."

This announcement was made after the Swedish Minister had been informed that part of the mail seized consisted of 109 bags of rubber from New York, which the British believed were destined for Germany. Foreign Minister Grey wrote that he was surprised at the Swedish attitude, inasmuch as ships were visited and searched in accordance with well-known and well-established belligerent rights, and that the first seizure showed one-third of the parcels of mail consisted of absolute contraband. The Foreign Minister added that, after due deliberation, he was convinced Sweden would regard the British action as perfectly correct, while the detention of the Russian mail by Sweden was "an indefensible procedure," and that the mail must be released.

Wrangel Points to the Future

Receiving no reply, Foreign Minister Grey wrote three weeks later, threatening a similar embargo on all Swedish mail Sweden replied to this note, denying that the rules of recognize blockade were applicable to the British mail seizures. Protesting anew, Count Wrangel wrote that "the King's Government are pleased to believe that the day will come when Great Britain as well as the other belligerent powers of the present day will be grateful to Sweden that she has not thought it right to become party—even passively—to the brushing aside of concluded treaties and the rules of international law, which may at a later date regain their value for them."

Foreign Minister Grey replied that this charge was one "unusual in diplomatic documents, and on behalf of his Majesty's Government I must repudiate it in the strongest and most categorical manner as altogether unwarranted." The Foreign Minister further defended the seizures as being justified under the doctrine of continuous voyage. He said, while he was absolutely confident that all claimants would receive justice in the British prize courts, he nevertheless would be glad to listen to representations, including a settlement by arbitration after the war.

This proposition ultimately was accepted, only to be upset, as already indicated, and now both Sweden and Great Britain threaten extensive actions for damages for all seizures. Meanwhile virtually all the parcel post between Great Britain and Russia is being routed by direct steamers.

Von Tirpitz Seeks To Defy U.S. in U-Boat War

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

Washington, August 26.—Government officials, while declining to comment on the contents of a mailed message from Berlin, which, it is said, contains a report that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has issued a "manifesto" strongly advocating the resumption of the unrestricted U-boat warfare on merchant vessels, are understood to presume that the "manifesto" was issued without official sanction and is merely part of a propaganda. The fact that the censors have allowed no reports of the "manifesto" to reach this country, although it is supposed to have been issued last July, indicates that the German government does not sanction the von Tirpitz movement.

GERMAN AIRMAN LAUDS BRAVERY OF THE BRITISH

Says They Carry Out Peace Time Maneuvres And Are Indifferent to Danger

New York, August 28.—A tribute to British airmen was recently published in the Neuste Nachrichten of Kiel, the article having been written, it was stated, by a wounded aviator of the German air service, who was then convalescing from wounds received on the French front. This is what the German airman wrote:

"We had hard days at La Maisonnette. Thence we could see seventeen captive balloons simultaneously. They were close together in groups, so it made no difference when some blazed up and sank.

"We could quite well see our airmen fly over them and squirt something at one until black smoke arose and the whole balloon turned round and waggled down. But all the rest held out at their posts. They were smart fellows, and unfortunately their observation was only too good.

"The gigantic numbers of enemy airmen exceeded anything seen or experienced in this war. By 3.30 a.m. they were already flying, and they cruised with the greatest coolness in the midst of our fire. They fly so low that we can make out the smallest details with the naked eye. Their airmen carry out peace-time manoeuvres, and are indifferent to all dangers. They even shoot at us in our holes and trenches with machine guns, and when they want to find our bomb proofs they come down still lower, until actually within pistol shot.

"Many of them have been shot down, and when their photographs have been developed we have been able to distinguish the entrances to our shelters. Their artillery has much to thank them for.

ALL SCANDINAVIA FILLED WITH SPIES

Correspondent Says There Are Swarms of German Agents There

WATCH FOR BRITISH FLEET

Waterfront at Gothenburg And Other Places the Scene Of Their Activities

London, August 16.—The Daily Graphic prints the following from its Gothenburg correspondent:

When England really wakes up to the gravity of the war she will begin to consider the problem of spies in neutral lands. During more than a year I have been in the most important centers of all three Scandinavian States, and the question repeatedly put to me by Scandinavians friendly to England is:

"You watch German spies in England; do you watch them here?" Naturally, I could not answer, for British counter-measures are not made public. But I do know from personal observation, from records of police expulsions, and from revelations in the "Entente-friendly" press, that Germany has in Scandinavia and in Holland a most elaborate system of getting information; that no money is spared, and that Germany employs not mere vulgar adventurers who would sell secrets readily to either side, but smart men of her own nationality, often army or naval officers.

The Stockholm Aftonblad is at present publishing revelations on "the net-work of spies about our land." This pro-German organ confines itself to alleged Russian or Entente espionage at Sweden's expense, and ignores the revelations of other organs (in particular the Danish press) about the supposed 7,000 German subjects who specialize in espionage against the Entente. As most of these spies seem to interest themselves in naval matters, and might get vital information about British fleet movements, it is to be hoped that our Government keeps its eye on them.

It is a noteworthy fact that the large German floating population in this city, in Copenhagen and in Christiania, contains hundreds of healthy men of under 40 who ought to be fighting in Germany's armies, but are let live abroad on the excuse that they are "trade experts." Germany has plenty of trade experts of over fighting age. The explanation commonly given is that these are disguised officers. A few hours before I wrote this I saw in the lounge cafe of the Hotel Hagiund no fewer than seven well-dressed smart-looking Germans, none of whom was over thirty-five. The strongly anti-German Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen lately declared that scores of German officers in mufti crossed the Danish frontier at Kolding, and added that from their appearance they were naval officers.

The Germans who live at Stockholm, Hernosand, and other Baltic ports, are supposed to watch the Russian Fleet; but the majority, who are settled in the Summer resorts on the Skagerrak, north of here, and also in Christiania and Esbjerg, on the west Danish coast, have only one function—that is, to watch British movements. Of all Swedish coasts that between Gothenburg and Christiania is most important, and it is precisely there that one finds most youthful Germans. Some of them admitted that they were officers, but explained that they were "recruiting their health during the Summer season." However, an Englishman of this city who was along the coast in March, when there is no season, says that he then met wandering Germans everywhere.

This Englishman, who is a solid Gothenburg merchant, assures me that the chief German methods are paying fishermen and sailors from merchant vessels for news of what they have seen in the North Sea, and themselves parading as fishermen and merchant sailors. He told me of the case of a certain "Heckert," probably an assumed name, who was expelled from Fredrickstad, south of Christiania, because in his zeal to buy news from fishermen he transgressed Norway's own defense rules. "Heckert" for months lived in Gothenburg under another assumed name. He was well supplied with money, and spent his whole time in down-river eating houses, hobnobbing—he spoke Swedish—with incoming sailors. The Norwegian authorities had no doubt that he was a spy, as well-educated men do not choose such company without political causes. Another young, clean-shaven German, who was well supplied with money, startled the bathing visitors at Marstrand, which is on an island at the narrowest part of the Kattegat. He hired a powerful motor boat, made long cruises to the northeast, and was generally believed to be on the search for British submarines on the way south.

In the Summer of 1915, when British submarines first showed activity in the Baltic, both Copenhagen and Elsinore, to the north, were centers of supposed German naval espionage. In August the Danish police expelled no less than a dozen. The Danish authorities then laid down the rule not to interfere with spies unless they either made their business too plain or spied against Denmark, and it was known for weeks that there was a German "Spionage-Zentral" in Copenhagen which collected news from all Scandinavian countries. Some of the expelled Germans were traced to Esbjerg, and as that port is a vital item in Danish defense in case of a German raid on Jutland they were sent across the frontier. One of them later turned up in Christiania.

The Gothenburg authorities just now watch closely all foreigners, compelling them to register, and in particular keep their eyes on persons who frequent the Gota River port region. As however, Gothenburg—once Sweden's most English town—is in an unfriendly mood toward England, (the result of the post censorship and of steamer stoppages), no special zeal seems to be shown against Germans. All Englishmen are rewarded with suspicion. The enormous steamer traffic of Gothenburg with North Sea ports makes the city particularly favorable to German espionage; and this and the fact that the city is full of Germans, inclines one to the thought that little happens in the North Sea without being at once communicated to Berlin.

Unquestionably it seems desirable to take measures against neutral fishing vessels and tramp steamers harboring German naval officers. The owners of these vessels in most cases are innocent of knowledge of what they are doing. But at present there is a serious dearth of seamen, and any volunteer, German or other who offers his services is sure to be given a job abroad.

Chinese Army Now Numbers 800,000

According to Peking vernacular press reports the total number of regular troops throughout the country has increased to over 800,000 since the anti-monarchist Revolution. The number of troops distributed over each province is as following:—

Szechuen	50,500
Shantung	28,100
Honan	41,500
Kiangsu	77,000
Chekiang	26,200
Shensi	27,800
Kansu	15,200
Chihli	114,000
Hunan	40,500
Anhui	26,200
Kiangsi	20,900
Shansi	17,000
Hupeh	42,300
Fuklen	14,600
Fengtien	31,700
Kweichow	19,100
Yunnan	33,390
Kwangtung	96,600
Kwangsi	24,800
Sinkiang	12,500
Kirin	9,00
Heilungkiang	19,000

The above figures are obtained from the latest reports submitted to the Government by the Tuchuns of the different provinces.

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APOLLO THEATRE: Programme for September 23rd and 24th.

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A SCENE FROM "THE RED CIRCLE," CHAPTER NO. 1 (PATHE)

TONIGHT The First Two Episodes, entitled: TONIGHT

"NEVERMORE" and "PITY THE POOR"

FOUR REELS

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest events of interest

"WIFFLES GETS INTO THE WRONG FLAT" A Humorous Comedy by M. Prince.

"A DUST HATER" Comic Play

"WILFUL PEGGY"

Introducing MARY PICKFORD, in one of her early comedy successes.

The s. s. Ecuador has been delayed, but she will arrive this morning

DOLLY BUNCH

IS ON BOARD

Announcement of opening will appear in tomorrow's paper.

Cricket

S.C.C. v. Public School Past and Present

This match will be played today at 2 p.m. on the S.C.C. ground.

The following will represent the S.C.C.:—W. E. Anderson, E. O. Cumming, S. J. Deeks, W. J. Hawkings, P. T. Hollander, H. Langley, E. W. Stagg, E. G. Tait, S. J. Wheeler, L. R. Wheen and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.).

Umpire:—E. P. Graham-Barrow.

The following will play for the School:—T. W. R. Wilson, A. V. White, A. F. Ollerdessen, C. E. Ollerdessen, H. B. Ollerdessen, F. Ollerdessen (Reserv), T. Main, A. H. Leslie, V. H. Lanning, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Campbell and G. M. Billings (Capt.).

S.C.C. 2nd XI v. A Team Arranged By S.R.C.

The above match will be played on St. Andrew's ground at 2 p.m. today.

The following will represent the S.C.C.:—B. L. Chetham, C. S. Cheetham, J. Cockin, D. Cooke, C. Lowe, S. V. Mills, K. E. Newman, E. Toeg, C. E. M. Thomson, W. H. L. Warrener and Geo. Howell (Capt.).

S.R.C. Team:—R. J. S. Brandt, T. Wigton, T. Wallace, W. J. Haynes, F. Milner, A. Hansen, E. Noakes, R. Phillips, C. Komaroff, G. Madar, and H. J. Cooper (Capt.).

T.H.S.O.B. v. S.N.R.R.C.

This match will be played at Markham Road today commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

A special train will leave the Shanghai North Station at 2.15 p.m. to convey the teams and visitors to the ground.

S. N. R. Team:—F. D. Mulvey (Captain), P. D. Sullivan, W. O. Lancaster, H. Morgan, C. L. W. Bailley, W. K. Chun, W. T. Manley, G. Danson, F. Dunstan, L. P. Quincey and H. C. Ho.

Umpire:—D. McKay.

Lawn Bowls

Shanghai Singles Championship

The final of the Shanghai Singles Championship will be played this afternoon on the Shanghai Recreation Club's ground. The finalists are Messrs. O. Crewe-Read and G. B. Stormes, and the game will commence at 3 o'clock sharp.

S.L.B.C. v. Yangtszepoo

This match will be played at Yangtszepoo at 3.15 p.m. on Sunday. The S. L. B. C. will be represented by:—

A. D. Bell, L. Evans, J. J. Sheridan and G. Dunlop.

J. C. Macdougall, S. Hammond, D. Mennie and A. Taylor.

C. M. Bain, H. B. Stewart, W. A. Ogden and F. Large.

O Crewe-Read, D. MacDonald, W. Dutton and F. L. Marshall.

Billiards

At the Masonic Club yesterday evening, Messrs. H. G. Manwaring and S. Godwin, representing Hankow met Messrs. R. D. Phillips and C. D. Komaroff, representing the Shanghai Recreation Club. A large number of spectators were present. The first game was between Mr. Godwin and Mr. Komaroff. The latter won by scoring 250 points to the former's 165. The highest break was by Mr. Komaroff of 37, followed by twenties, whilst Mr. Godwin also made several twenty breaks. The second match, between Mr. Phillips and Mr. Manwaring, ended in Mr. Phillips winning by 250 points against 185 points. Mr. Manwaring was at one time left behind but picked up as the game progressed.

YACHT RACE TODAY

Race 11 (Ordinary)—Today, Start Shanghai Line. Course—Down River, round Tungchow Buoy to port and return. Finish—Starting Line. Special Instructions—1st Gun 2.55 p.m.

A. J. STEWART,
Hon. Secretary.

BASEBALL TODAY

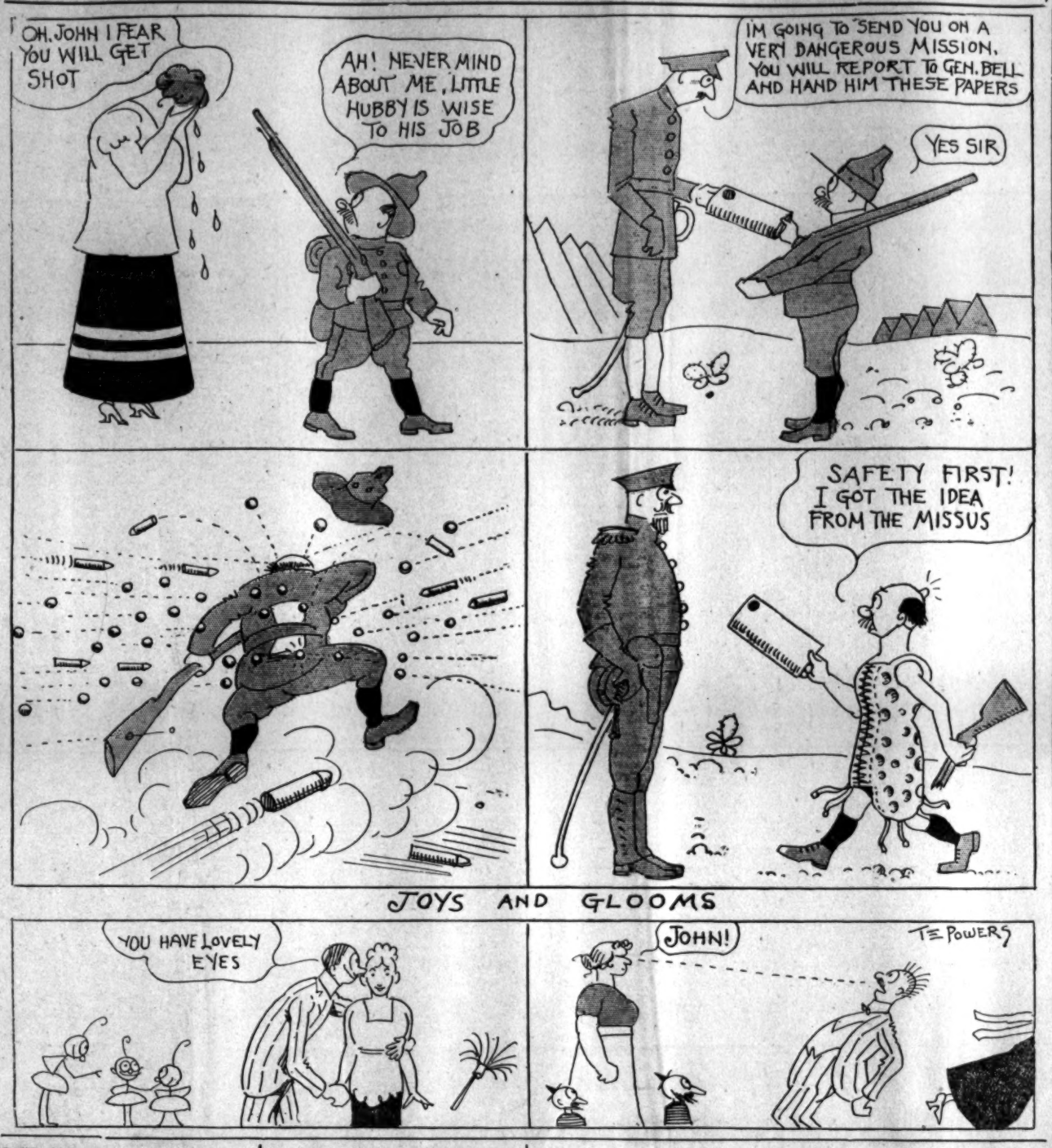
The All-Shanghai baseball team will meet the Flotilla aggregation this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Shanghai players are requested to meet at the Palace Hotel annex at 2.15 o'clock.

'RIGHTEOUS ARMY' DISBANDS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, September 22.—In view of the termination of the Monarchical movement. Tsen Chun-hsen has announced the disbandment of the offices and corps of the "Righteous Army," each soldier of which receives thirty Dollars for "Boarding Expenses."

What Shakespeare Missed By T. E. Powers


OH, JOHN I FEAR YOU WILL GET SHOT
AH! NEVER MIND ABOUT ME, LITTLE HUBBY IS WISE TO HIS JOB
IM GOING TO SEND YOU ON A VERY DANGEROUS MISSION. YOU WILL REPORT TO GEN. BELL AND HAND HIM THESE PAPERS
YES SIR
SAFETY FIRST! I GOT THE IDEA FROM THE MISSUS
JOYS AND GLOOMS
YOU HAVE LOVELY EYES
JOHN!
T.E. POWERS

LET WOMEN PREACH, URGES LONDON VICAR

Too Many Men in Pulpits Are Devoid of Eloquence, He Says; War Makes Dearth

London, August 24.—The Rev. Percy Dearmer, Vicar of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin and one of London's most prominent clergymen, makes a novel contribution to the controversy which has been hotly raging for some time past over the question whether women should preach. A great national mission is being organized by the Anglican Church, and, in view of the fact that so many clergymen are away doing work as chaplains, it was suggested that women might conduct certain parts of the religious services, including the delivering of addresses.

A majority of the Bishops, however, vetoed this proposal. The Rev. Mr. Dearmer, whose first wife held a great position in the artistic and literary circles of London, and who died a few months ago while a nurse in the Balkans, remarried recently He has now written an article advocating preaching by women, in the course of which he says:

"The women ask to be treated on equal terms with the men. Their powers and gifts, it is true, are different, but they ask for an equality of opportunity, so their different gifts and qualities may be used in the best possible way. We let them do heavy manual labor for which they are not suited. We have no right to prevent them from speaking and teaching in public, a task for which they are eminently qualified. Indeed, I never heard of a woman making a really bad speech. On the other hand, when I think of the men I have heard on platforms, at dinner tables, and in the pulpit, a dumb feeling of despair overtakes me, especially when I think of the sermons that are listened to every Sunday, which, indeed, a majority of our population refuses nowadays to listen to.

"Something like 100,000 men preach every Sunday. Many of them ought never to speak in public at all. There are not, in fact, enough men to go around. We compel tens of thousands of men devoid of the gift of eloquence to pour themselves out two or three times a week to the huge detriment of religion, because we will not allow an equal number of women to use their beautiful gifts, and a woman's gift of speech has a peculiar quality and power, a special grace and point of view, different from a man's.

"It is as if we refused to have any but bass and tenor voices in church music, and filled our choirs up with men who could not sing in tune, rather than use the loveliest soprano voice."

JEANNE D'ARC RELICS KEPT NEAR RHEIMS

Her Letters With Autograph Signatures Are in Archives Of An Ancient Family

Rheims, July 27.—All credulous and believing France thinks today that the country is being saved by Jeanne d'Arc. As Marie Van Vorst says in her "War Letters of an American Woman," "just think of it in the twentieth century when the war is being fought in the air and under the sea there remains enough of spiritual faith to believe that the salvation of a country comes through prayer."

In this connection it is of interest to note that two autograph signatures of Jeanne d'Arc exist in the archives of the French family of de Maleissye at the chateau of Vigeau, near Rheims. The Marquis de Maleissye is a descendant of the eldest brother of the maid and following is the story of his autographs:

The Marquis's ancestor, Charles du Lys, born in 1559, was descended in the fifth degree from this eldest brother of the maid, Jacquemin, whom Charles VII. had ennobled under the name of du Lys. Charles du Lys was a famous magistrate who collected all the documents relating to his family history. These documents are now in the Marquis de Maleissye's possession. In 1780 the Marquis's great-grandfather added a room to his chateau of Vigeau, in which were gathered all of Jeanne d'Arc's relics.

This great-grandfather, his wife, and two daughters were guillotined in the Revolution, but his three sons and one daughter escaped. The daughter, the Marquise de Goulaine, who died in 1837, saved the letters and other relics of the maid by burying them. The Marquis de Maleissye heard these particulars from his father, who had them from the Marquise.

The Marquis de Maleissye's letters were addressed by Jeanne d'Arc in 1429 and 1430 to the town of Rheims to encourage the loyalty of the citizens. Charles du Lys obtained them from Jean Rogier, the town archivist. Both of these letters are signed by the maid. As she did not know one letter of the alphabet from another, it is generally believed that her hand was guided while she wrote. This was very usual in France and England at the time. Or possibly she had been taught to draw the characters of her name. The body of the letters is in another hand, that of a secretary.

In connection with these relics of the maid, the Marquis de Maleissye tells the following story: On May 20, 1905, a young woman had an attack of pneumonia, with a threat of appendicitis. On May 23 the doctors decided to risk an operaton; the patient's condition remained unaltered, and on May 29 violent fever set in. The doctors then advised that any friends she might wish to see be summoned. On May 31 the doctors declared that recovery was impossible. It occurred to someone on that day to let the young woman kiss the letters of the maid, which were then placed under her pillow. The violent shudderings which were expected to be fatal should have returned about 2 o'clock.

The doctors held no consultation, but went in separately during the evening, all expecting the end. To their surprise, there had been no recurrence of the shudderings.

"May we have any hope?" asked one of the invalid's family.

"If the fever does not return," answered the physicians.

Next day the fever did not return and the patient continued to improve. The doctors, on being asked to what they attributed the improvement, answered, "To anything you please."

Shipping Bulletins

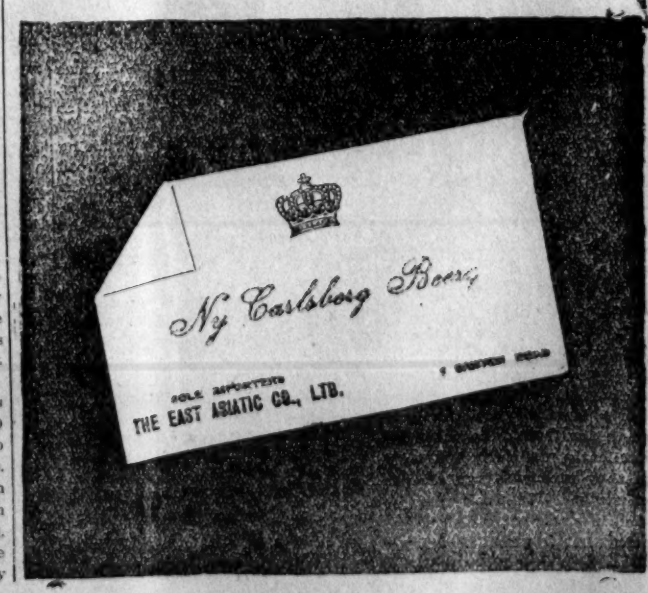
Advices have reached Japan to the effect that the repairs in the Panama Canal at Culebra Cut, have been completed, and the Canal has been re-opened fully to naviagtion, the N. Y. K. steamer Tajima Maru passing through on the 8th instant on her outward voyage to New York.

* * *

Cargoes destined to America from Japan and also from Manchuria consisting of general cargo, tea, porcelain, wickerwork, bean oil, etc., have markedly increased since the last turn of the month, and the available hold space of the N. Y. K., the O. S. K., and the T. K. K. regular steamers on the trans-Pacific service hardly suffices. In consequence, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has put the following three extra steamers on the trans-Pacific service:—Bombay liners Shimpo Maru and Inaho Maru, and the San Francisco liner Panama Maru. In addition, the company's extra ocean-going steamer Itsukushima Maru sailed for Seattle and Tacoma with 2,500 tons of general cargo.

* * *

The staff of the Freight Department of the Seattle Branch of the N. Y. K. has hitherto consisted of Americans only. It has now been decided to dismiss the Americans in favor of Japanese. Four officials on the staff of the Foreign Affairs Department in the head office of the company will leave for Seattle in the middle of next month to take their places.



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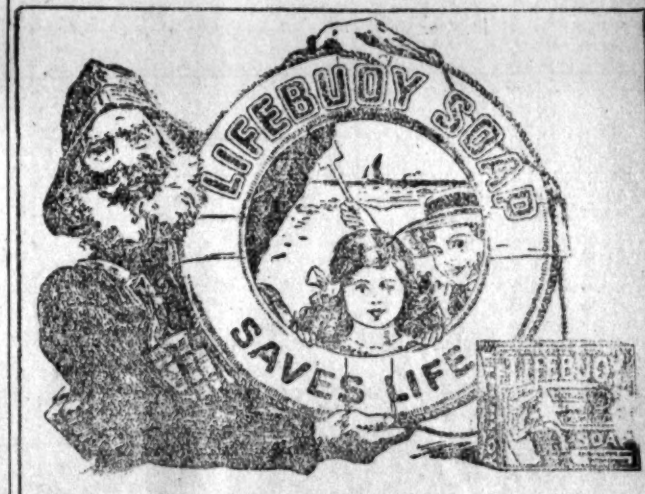

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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WEATHER

The typhoon will continue to cross the Eastern Sea. Violent gales from the north quadrant between Shantung and the Formosa Channel owing to the very rapid rise of pressure in the north. Very heavy squalls and showers tonight at Shanghai.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 23, 1916

The von Tirpitz Crusade

(New York Times)

IT is more than three months since the German Government reluctantly announced the abandonment of its attacks by submarine on the lives of neutrals. A steady campaign to force their resumption has been waged by the supporters of Admiral von Tirpitz, whose "manifesto" in that behalf, issued in July, has just come to the attention of the American Government. Doubt is expressed whether the Kaiser and von Bethmann Hollweg will be able to hold out against the pressure exerted by the Tirpitz party. It is well to call attention, then, to what such a surrender will involve.

On April 19 President Wilson appeared before the Senate and House, in joint session, to inform them that in his long controversy with Germany over submarine warfare he had at last exhausted all the resources of diplomacy; that he had notified Germany that the United States would sever diplomatic relations with her unless she abandoned that warfare, and that he looked to Congress for "approval and support." His note to Germany, dated the day before, informed that Government that unless it should "now immediately declare and effect" an abandonment of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, this country would break off relations.

On May 4 the German Government gave the declaration demanded and put it into effect, but with a reservation. It announced its expectation that the United States would demand certain concessions from the British Government, and added:

"Should the steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German Government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve itself complete liberty of action."

The United States replied on May 8, explicitly warning Germany that no such reservation would be accepted. It said:

"In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

There the matter rested. Germany did not resume her warfare on passenger and freight ships. The warning given by the United States still stands. "If," as the President said in his note of April 18, "it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines," then the United States will break off diplomatic relations with her. Nothing has occurred since April 18 to alter the meaning of that warning in the least degree. If Germany points to her reservation, if she says that because we have not forced the British Government to do as she wishes she will resume that "relentless and indiscriminate warfare," the United States has specifically warned her in advance that that reservation will not be accepted, and that that resumption, under any excuse, will be the signal for the severance of relations.

The Kaiser and the Chancellor, if they yield to the crusade of the Tirpitz party, will do so knowing exactly what it involves. They will yield knowing that when they do Secretary Lansing will hand Count von Bernstorff his passports and recall Ambassador Gerard. Is it worth it? Is it worth while to conciliate Tirpitz and turn the friendship of the United States into hostility? And, however the truth may be obscured by the passions of his time, it is the truth that the United States is actuated by no feeling of hostility toward the German people. The truth is manifest in the gladness with which Americans applaud the deeds of German manliness and courage, even those Americans who most loudly condemn the deeds of stealth and assassination. They turn with loathing from the assassion of the Lusitania, but they join in hearty and universal applause for Koenig of the Deutschland and hope the Kaiser will decorate him to his heart's content; yet both are submarine commanders. It is not submarines to which America objects, it is assassination, and America has warned Germany for the last time what a resumption of that policy will mean. If she resumes it she will do so with her eyes open.

Fore-Armed

Fore-Armed: How to Build a Citizen Army. By Granville Fortescue. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1 Gold.

Among the many books that the discussion of "preparedness" has instigated Captain Fortescue's stands out prominently by reason of its moderateness, its judical temper, its entire lack of both hysteria and rhetoric, and the very interesting quality of the information it offers. The author left college—the University of Pennsylvania—to join Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and afterward served in the Philippines. Later he graduated from the Staff College at Washington and served as Military Attache with the Japanese Army.

Since the beginning of the present war he has been correspondent at the front for several London papers. Therefore, it will be seen that he can write of military affairs at home and abroad with first-hand knowledge. He analyzes and describes, with a chapter for each, the military systems of Switzerland, Germany, France, Australia, and England, following these with a chapter discussing the changes in military science occasioned by the developments of the European war. One chapter is devoted to a consideration of the strategic problems of the United States and another to "The Instinct of Defense," with especial reference to the United States. A final section presents a scheme for the building up of an efficient American Army.

The crowning virtue of Captain Fortescue's book is that it deals not only with the material facts of each national army system that it considers, but also with its influence upon individual and national character. He recognizes and discusses with admirable coolness and fairness of temper the spiritual as well as the physical results that come from the several methods of making an army. He tells, for instance, of the gain in both physical and mental efficiency by the Swiss militiaman and of the intense patriotism of the Swiss people. In Germany he thinks that the many excellent results of military training are prostituted to unworthy ends and that the way in which the German system develops and emphasizes the essential fault of the soldier vanity has been the direct cause of the national megalomania. In France he was deeply impressed by the democracy of the army, the fraternity between officers and men far and away beyond that of the American army, where lines of caste have a Prussian tinge.

Captain Fortescue's discussion of the best means of supplying the United States with a genuine and adequate army does not wholly follow conventional lines and contains some original offerings. He would like to see an elementary course in musketry in the public schools and he thinks the naturalization laws should be so changed as to require a term of service in the voluteer army. Two other suggestions that he makes from personal experience of their need are the creation of a number of machine gun regiments and—a point upon which all civilian observers of the regular army will heartily agree—the establishment of a finer and broader spirit of democracy among the officers of the army that will make it not only possible but pleasant for an enlisted man to rise by merit from the ranks. He thinks also that West Point graduates should serve for a time in the ranks before being commissioned.

The little volume is exceedingly readable and, while it does not go into extensive details about the several army systems, it does present as much information as the ordinary man wants. Its interest and value are also greatly enhanced by the author's study of the individual and national effects and influences of each system.

Views Of The Russian War Minister

A Statement on the Military Situation Which Has Greatly Pleased the Tsar's People

By Isaac Don Levine

There is a general impression in America that the Russian offensive in Bukovina and Galicia has b en made possible through Japanese and American ammunition supplies. Russia's own military-industrial efforts during the last year have been grossly under-estimated. In an interview with the correspondent of the Russkoye Slovo of Moscow, General S. D. Shuvaieff, Russia's War Minister, reveals the extent of the preparations Russia has been making for the prosecution of the war to a victorious end. The interview appeared in that newspaper's issue for July 25, and touches many phases of the war. In reply to a question of the correspondent as to the cause of the recent Russian successes, the Minister said:

"We owe our successes to skillful generalship, the enthusiasm of our heroic army, and the co-operative efforts of the entire nation which is straining all its energies to supply the army with shells, ammunition, and all other necessities. We undertook the offensive, and for more than a month and a half it has been developing successfully. The Germans think only of how to arrest our triumphant progress.

"You ask me whether we have enough shells and artillery for such a large offensive movement. There can be no comparision between the quantity of military supplies in our possession a year ago and now. In respect to organization and equipment our army is now in an immeasurably better position, but to say 'enough' in this matter is impossible, as in time of war it can never be found excessive. The more the better. If through the further development of our factories we shall have produced twice as much as now, I will not even then say 'enough.' We must not, therefore, relax even for a single moment to rest on the laurels of victory. We must labor, on the other hand, with more energy and efforts every new day, never to be satisfied with the accomplishd results and always aim higher and higher. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that all our efforts should be directed toward the development of our own country's productivity, of Russia's own military industries. We must depend on our own resources only, and on foreign orders we must look as auxiliaries. If we succeed in getting something from abroad—let's thank God!

"This relates not only to the present, but to the future as well. I am convinced that humanity will not so soon give up the method of war as a means to decide the questions of the world. We must be strong in the future also. It is necessary to make it a rule that every newly opened factory, every new plant, should be prepared for mobilization. Every establishment must be run in such a manner as to be prepared immediately after the mobilization call to turn out products for military purposes. After the present war we must, first of all, think of becoming strong. All the values of our civilization depend for protection on the military power of the nation. Only then will they become really valuable when we will be so strong that no-one will dare attack us. Then we may quietly devote ourselves to culture, comfort, etc."

The work of organizing the country for war has been carried on by numerous social organizations and committees in co-operation with the Government. Lately, however, the Government began to manifest a hostile attitude toward these social bodies. The correspondent asked the opinion of General Shuvaieff on the efficiency of the different war committees. He received an answer that pleased the Russian public greatly.

"I follow carefully the activities of the military-industrial committees and unions. From time to time, at my order, diagrams are prepared for me illustrating clearly success achieved by the various bodies in filling all kinds of orders. I sincerely rejoice at the success of the social organizations. Of course, as in every big business, success is not uniform. Some things are manufactured rapidly, others slowly. Some in big quantities, others in smaller. But this is a question of technique and organization. . . .

"We have just called again to the colors an enormous quota of men. In doing this the Government pursues its purpose to have at any moment large reserves in readiness. We desire, besides, that the men shall go to the front fully prepared and excellently drilled. For that purpose they must undergo several months' study. We have already succeeded in creating a large reserve army, but it would be unwise to wait till this reserve is exhausted or even diminished. It should not decrease; on the contrary, it should always be kept at the same level. Hence the new mobilizations. His Majesty's order calling the men of foreign races to do work of a military nature is only a simple matter of justice. The Duma has more than once discussed the question of calling them even to the colors. The fruits of victory will be beneficial to all the inhabitants of the empire. It is, therefore, only just that these races (most of them are nomads in Asia) take an indirect part in the common efforts of the nation.

"The breaking point has already been reached in the war. This is felt among the Allies as well as among the Teutons. In spite of the rigid organization and highest economy, the interior of Germany is feeling ever sharper and sharper the lack of food. Because of the scarcity of fertilizer the crops in Germany have decreased so much that even the bread purchased in Rumania is not sufficient to make up for the decrease. This is one of many facts, and there are quite a number of them. All point to the exhaustion of Germany. Poverty and discontent as a result are growing in intensity. At the same time the quality of the German soldier is deteriorating. Seventeen-year-old youths and 50-year-old men as exceptions could be found even before in the German Army. But such cases were only volunteeers. Now, among the prisoners falling into our hands such youths and men are a common phenomenon. The exhaustion in the enemy's human reserves is progressing hand in hand with the exhaustion of his food supplies. The initiative on the battlefields has already passed to the hands of the Allies. The spirit of our army is running high, while that of the enemy is dropping low. Germany is cracked, deeply cracked, but her technique is high and she still possesses defensive strength. There will still be a considerable struggle before the partial successes of the Allies become one final, decisive victory."

The Minister then appealed to Russia to put aside for the time being all other aims and ambitions and concentrate all energies on the achievement of a decisive victory. He spoke in a very laudatory manner of the efforts and preparations of Russia's allies. The interview produced a very good effect in Russia, and has been quoted and favorably commented on in the press of the entire country.

Use Of French Words

"People who use French in English writing are always those who don't know French very well," John L. Balderston writes in the Atlantic, reporting a conversation with George Moore. "They use badinage for banter, and think there is a shade of difference—or, I suppose I should say, a *nuance* of meaning. Then they write *resume*, which they think more refined than summary, and in society every woman is *tres raffinee*. I met an author who had written 'small and *petite*,' and I asked him why he did it. He said *petite* can mean dainty as well as small, and I said, 'It cannot; it means nothing but small; but, in any case, if you wanted to say dainty, why didn't you say dainty?'

"In my newspaper yesterday I met with an example of this tendency. A despatch read something like this: 'The Germans have been asked to give up their gold ornaments and watches to be melted down into coin, unless they are *souvenirs*.' A man must be without any aesthetic sense whatever to write *souvenir* when he might have written keepsake; it has associations, that word keepsake; it lives, breathes, runs, jumps, flies; but *souvenir* in English is a corpse."

Difference In Religions

The woolly headed Uncle Rasmus was accused of disturbing the peace. Officer Mort Rudolph explained it as follows:

"Your Honor, this man was running up and down the Mill River road waving his arms and yelling at the top of his voice, and otherwise raising the mischief, at half past 1 in the morning. The people of the district complained, and they had a perfect right to."

The judge, says Case and Comment, frowned at Rasmus, who didn't seem to be particularly worried.

"What do you mean by such unbecoming conduct?" his Honor demanded.

"Religion, Jedge," was the response.

"Religion! Are you a Holy Roller or something like that? I have religion, Rasmus, but I don't get up at midnight and tell everybody about it."

"Dat's des' de diffunce, Jedge. I ain't ershamed ob mine."

Swedish Writer Will Publish Book On U.S.

Albert Engstrom of Stockholm, one of the most influential journalists in Sweden, and a humorist and cartoonist of wide European reputation, has been spending three weeks in New York as the beginning of his preparation for writing a book about America and the Americans, says The New York Times. Mr. Engstrom is known abroad as the "European Mark Twain," and his humor has saved him from the fate of most Swedish editors since the war, as he is the only important one now permitted to express uncensored views on public questions.

Mr. Engstrom, who has been stopping at the Baltimore, told a reporter something of his impressions of America and the effects he expects the war to have upon literature on both sides of the Atlantic.

"There are two nuisances which the war can be depended on to end," the journalist said. "One is the problem play in literature, and the other the futurist painting in art. We in Sweden, and I believe I can speak for all Europe as well, are through with problem plays. We don't care for Ibsen any more, and we are all tired of the thing he represents—continual digging into old sores. It not only isn't pleasant but it isn't true to life, either.

"We're going to get back again the old heroes of Stevenson and the romance of your American, Poe. I can see plenty of signs of the direction in which our writers are tending. The great war struggle will stimulate their imagination to more heroic work, and will cleanse our literature thoroughly of the search for cesspools which characterized it during the years before the war.

"The same applies to painting. We had a few men who were doing really great work, but a great majority of the younger artists were cubists and futurists of the most pronounced stamp. I don't see how they can continue to frivol away their time in this manner, and there is every reason to believe that their work is already becoming serious.

"As to America, there is no question that the average serious work of American authors has broadened out and become more nearly like real literature. There are no names that stand out predominately, but the serious periodicals, particularly those devoted to science, have vastly improved. There is apparent a much broader outlook. In such work as a certain type of short stories, you have always excelled us.

"This is fortunate, because with the important part America will play in the settlement of the war the thinking people on both sides of the Atlantic will be drawn closer together, and we need the aid of your culture. Yes, I believe you will have much to say in the settlement, especially in an economic way.

"Our own culture is gone—even in Sweden, where there has been no war, our minds have been warped by the struggle, and America, which Europeans have sometimes wrongly regarded as possessing no real culture, will have much to offer us.

"The thing that most attracted my attention in New York? I can tell you easily. It was the sky scrapers. You've made a new architecture over here. It's true that you've never had national art but you certainly have a national architecture. The Woolworth Building, for instance, is one of the most beautiful structures I've seen anywhere, and the whole appearance of the city is far more striking than that of any European metropolis."

"How about American amusements?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, "there is one thing that has seemed especially funny to me, and that is the way everybody dances. Fat old women with short dresses and gray haired men all dance, and it seems strange to a European." He hasn't seen a baseball game yet, but he expects to soon.

"As to American people, they're much nicer than I expected from the reputation they bear abroad," Mr. Engstrom said. "I had an idea there was little but bluff in any of them. The European writers who have described them haven't done them justice, but I expect to remedy that in my book.

"I'm going to do a great deal of studying before I write it, but there's one thing I shall surely mention, and that is the aptness of certain phrases I've heard. The city seems to be full of them."

"What are some examples?" the reporter inquired.

"One is, 'If you want to fight, go to Europe, and if you want to talk war, go to hell,'" he replied. "The other that I shall always remember is, 'If you want to know, ask.'"

Not Doing It

Father—Tommy, stop pulling that cat's tail. Tommy—I'm only holding the tail, the cat's pulling it!—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Mr. Wilson And France

Says a writer in The New York Times: The article by Whitney Warren in The Times a few weeks ago, and the reply to it by Eugene Briux, both assume that the only way in which America can prove its affection and friendship for France is by changing the occupant of the Presidency at the Fall election.

Now, it would be a very strange situation indeed if we could only please France by doing the very thing that the Kaiser-Americans are vociferously demanding. We know why they demand it, and from the standpoint of those who put German interests ahead of American rights, their demand is perfectly logical. They want Mr. Wilson defeated because he has refused to deny Americans the right to sell arms and munitions in the markets of the world; because he has refused to warn Americans off the high seas, and has insisted that Germany respect their rights; because he has refused to allow Germans to make America the base for plots against nations with which America was at peace, and a number of these plots have been frustrated by the agents of the Government; because he has dismissed the Austrian Ambassador, and the German Military and Naval Attaches for complicity in those intrigues; and finally because he forced Germany to abandon her submarine campaign rather than have America break off diplomatic relations. These are all very grave and substantial facts. It matters not that in every one of them Mr. Wilson acted according to the law of the United States and the accepted laws of nations. They earned him the solid opposition of the German-Americans, who dictated the nomination of his opponent, and declare that they will elect him at the polls. Does France desire to see the Kaiser become the dictator of American elections?

On the other hand, what are France's grievances against the Administration? There have arisen some questions between the American Government and the Governments of France and Great Britain about the detention of ships, the detention of mails, and the "blacklisting" of American business firms; but one of the grievances of the Germans is that our Government has refused to attach the same importance to financial losses—which can be adjusted by courts and by arbitrations after the war—that it does to the loss of lives that cannot be replaced. The real ground of complaint seems to be that America did not at once protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality, or that—failing in that—it did not redeem itself by at once breaking off relations with Germany after the Lusitania outrage. With regard to these things, France is represented as waiting, and waiting in vain, for the word that did not come.

Now, I think, we may assume that personally Mr. Wilson felt as deeply as any Frenchman the violation of Belgian neutrality. I think we may assume that, because the writer has yet to meet the first American, not a German, who did not feel about it just as the French feel about it. But Mr. Wilson has a way of not being carried off his feet by his personal feelings, and remembering that he is President of the United States, and that, as President, he is charged with the responsibility of carrying out certain principles. One of these was laid down by Washington, the first President, and has been a continuous part of the foreign policy of the United States—that the United States was not to be brought into the maelstrom of European wars. It was a principal eminently wise, without which this country could never have survived. It is the foundation or the obverse of the Monroe Doctrine, which denied Europeans the right to interfere in the politics of this Continent. Of course, the time may come when this principle ought to be changed. But when it is changed it should be changed deliberately and calmly, and not as the act of one man in the heat of a great conflict. It is true that Mr. Roosevelt has discovered that we were bound to protest as one of the signatories of The Hague Convention, but so far Mr. Roosevelt is alone in that legal opinion, and he did not discover it until he had publicly and in print expressed himself otherwise.

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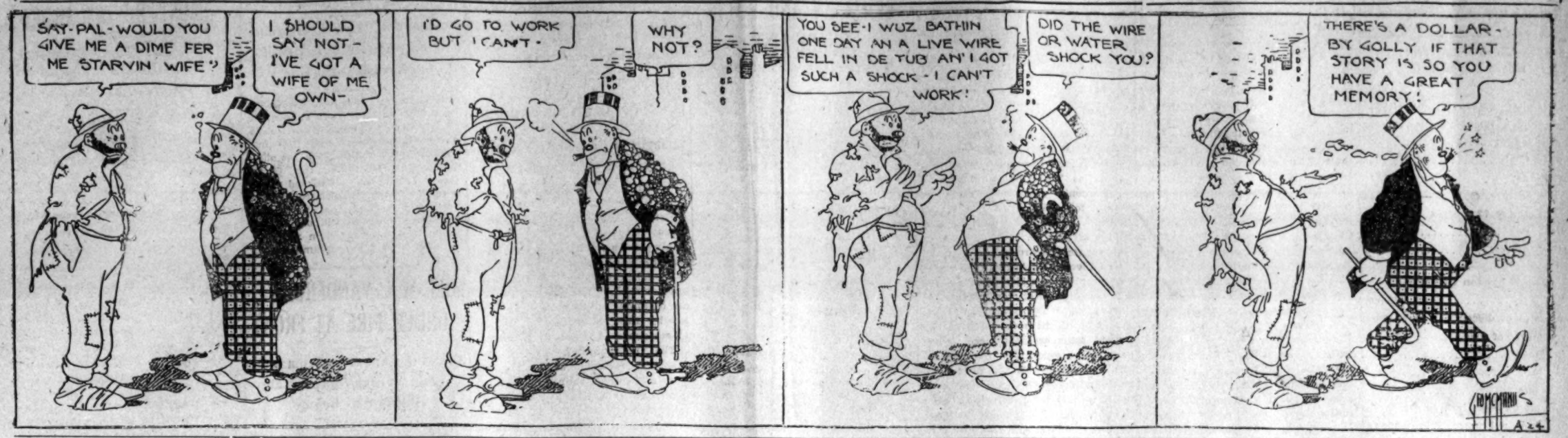
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


SAY-PAL-WOULD YOU GIVE ME A DIME FER ME STARVIN WIFE?
I SHOULD SAY NOT-I'VE GOT A WIFE OF ME OWN-
I'D GO TO WORK BUT I CAN'T-
WHY NOT?
YOU SEE-I WUZ BATHIN ONE DAY AN A LIVE WIRE FELL IN DE TUB AN' I GOT SUCH A SHOCK-I CAN'T WORK!
DID THE WIRE OR WATER SHOCK YOU?
THERE'S A DOLLAR-BY GOLLY IF THAT STORY IS SO YOU HAVE A GREAT MEMORY!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

The Eisteddfod, the holding of which next year was proclaimed at Birkenhead, England, recently, is an institution of great antiquity. As far back as the twelfth century there are records of the meeting in congress of the Welsh bards, for the purpose of making music and reciting poetry. The Eisteddfod was first sanctioned in England after the annexation of Wales, and there are records of Eistddfodau being held in the reigns of Edward III., Henry VI., Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. After Elizabeth's time, the holding of the festival seems to have ceased, and it was not until 1789 that it was once again revived. The celebration generally lasts three days, the climax being reached on the third day, known as chair day, when the winner is proclaimed.

In granting a water-power concession on the Santa river to an electric power company, the government of Peru has reserved the right to take over the plant, if ever such a course seems advisable, reimbursing those who have put their money into it. As the situation is explained, the water power represents public wealth which some day the state may need; but meantime, in order that it may not be wasted, the use of it by a private company is permitted. The Peruvians might doubtless hasten the industrialization of their country if they adopted a free concession policy; but they have learned from Mexico. And they might win quick prosperity if they heeded the objections of financiers to the idea of government interference; but they have learned from the United States. So they are building, and plainly with success, on the doctrine of expropriation.

The impression which gained ground in some quarters recently, that nickel coins of the United States purchased at their face value and sold for their metal value would show a good profit was founded upon erroneous information. The nickel is only worth a nickel as a nicked. In nickel it is worth only 3 cents. There have been times when certain current coins were worth more intrinsically than their faces called for, and then they have quickly disappeared from circulation. The nickel, however, is not one of such coins; the metal of which it is composed would have to make a great jump before it could command 5 cents even from those very much in need of nickel.

The traveler who leaves London by any one of the great railways cannot fail to be struck by the way in which the vast city is still spreading out in all directions. New districts are being opened up; and whole towns exist today where were only a few scattered houses some years ago. The growth of London has always been remarkable. In the time of James I., it was so rapid that the King determined to take the matter in hand vigorously, and he issued a proclamation which sought to prevent the erection of any new buildings in the capital. With all the arbitrariness of his time, James ordered those who were well off to remain in their country houses and look after their estates. He alluded caustically to "those swarms of gentry who did neglect their country hospitality and did cumber the city, a general nuisance to the kingdom."

In 1915 an article appeared in a well-known monthly pointing out to liberally educated young women some of the apparent, and as events have proved, real attractions of the retail book business as a life calling. The Publishers' Weekly says that this article "has probably opened up a larger number of possible new stores than any other single suggestion in the history of the American book trade." If this effect has been wrought where war has not forced upon women problems of maintenance, present and future, the plan will be equally effective in countries within the war zone, when peace comes.

'Not For Joe'

The conductor of a lighter vein column in the Daily Province of Vancouver, B. C., recently inquired whether any of his readers could remember when the song "Not for Joe" was on the lips of a large section of the public. In his opinion it was probably first produced with a pantomime in one of the London theaters, and he gives this as "one of its absurd quatrains":

Not for joe,
Oh, dear, no,
Not for Joseph,
If he knows it.

This, however, is an abbreviation of the refrain, which ran—

Not for Joe,
Not for Joe,
Not for Joseph,
If he knows it;
Not for Joe,
Not for Joe,
Not for Joseph,
Oh, dear, no.

Wherever it was first sung, it was brought, by Horace Lingard, with some other lyrics of the same "taking" if absurd character, to New York in the late sixties, became immediately popular and led to the almost universal adoption of the phrase, "Not for Joe," to express rejection of an undesirable idea or proposition of any kind. The story of the origin of the phrase, now repeated, was: At the time Joseph Chamberlain, the English statesman, had a namesake in Birmingham, his place of residence. Each was familiarly known as "Joe," and both were intimate and fast friends. They frequently received each other's mail by mistake. One day the future Unionist chief opened a letter intended for his friend, quickly reinclosed it, of course, and wrote across the face of the envelope, "Not for Joe!" The thing got out and the wits made the most of it. It is not difficult to see how the refrain might be applied to almost innumerable political, economic and social situations in England. Lingard, naturally, on arriving in America, made it topical, and gave it national and even local application in the United States. The melody was of the kind the plain people are fond of. The catch phrase "Not for Joe" was a handy one. After a time it was not necessary to put it into words. When one desired to express personal dissent the bar of music to which it was set was either whistled or hummed.

About the same time the fad of reducing words in popular phrases to simple initials, introduced by a character in a successful comedy of the day, was having its "run." Thus, one heard "n. g." for "no good," "n. m." for "not much," "q. i." for "quite impossible," "c. n." for "certainly not," and so on. It was a period of abbreviation, and many men and things came to be recognized almost as well by their initials as by their full names. Lingard's song furnished a new opportunity in this line and those who did not care to express dissent in the full phrase, "Not for Joe." or couldn't or wouldn"t whistle the air, simply used the letters "n. f. j." and everything was understood.

People who were contemporaneous with Lingard, one of the first and most popular of the "lightningchange artists," and one of the most pleasing singers of comic songs the English or American stage has known, and who cannot recall his "Not for Joe," or his "Hildebrand Montrose," will doubtless remember without difficulty his "Captain Jinks." That was also a universal "hit." Nearly everybody at one time or another sang a strain from "Captain Jinks." This famous militarist was mentioned in a Senate debate and alluded to in a sermon by Henry Ward Beecher. The brass bands and street organs played the "Captain Jinks" air. One could not escape it if one tried. It was as widly played and sung as was "Little Annie Rooney." "After the Ball and "The Banks of the Wabash" in later days. At almost any time, in the most unexpected place, some one would sound the keynote, and people, a moment before all sedateness and dignity, would be found mingling their voices in the chorus.

For I'm Captain Jinks of the horse marines,
I feed my horse on pork and beans,
And sometimes live beyond the means
Of a captain in the army.

Ridiculous! Yes. Absurd! Yes. Doggerel! Yes. It was all of these and, perhaps, worse. But, and there is no accounting for it, except on the theory that the people literally crave the nonsensical occasionally, it was popular beyond any question. In time the comic song of Lingard's days was forced to give way before the ragtime melody; the latter finally giving way before something that it is as yet impossible to classify.

Regularity Personified

The doctor had listened to his patient's heart, taken his blood pressure, in short, made a thorough examination of his physical condition. Then he announced his verdict.

"What you want is to get more exercise, walk more regularly."

"Well, doctor, I don't see how I can do that," answered the man, "I'm a postman!"

Think Of Noontime

The ship's officer was talking to the inquisitive old lady who was making her first sea trip.

"There goes eight bells," he said. "Excuse me, it is my watch below."

"Mercy on us," exclaimed the lady. "Does your watch strike as loud as all that?"

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3. Make its food light. You, yourself, don't eat as much heavy meat in summer as in winter. Lighten your bady's diet.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 22, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.8875
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1923
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1¼—Tls.	6.44
Exch. @ 72.1—Mex	8.93
Peking Bar	340
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32 3/4 d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.88
Ex., N. Y. on London .....$	476 7/16
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1¼
London	Deamnd	3-1 9/16
India	T.T.	230½
Paris	T.T.	433
Paris	Demand	433½
New York	T.T.	73⅞
New York	Demand	74
Hongkong	T.T.	70¾
Japan	T.T.	68⅞
Batavia	T.T.	178½

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s.	Cdts.	3-2 7/16
London .....4 m-s.	Docy.	3-2 5/16
London .....6 m-s.	Cdts.	3-2 3/16
London .....6 m-s.	Docy.	3-2 3/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.		443
New York ..... 4 m-s.		76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

81—Hk. Tls.....	5.93
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.72
" " 1—Marks†	3.86
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.25
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	1.57
" " 1—Rupees	2.53
" " 1—Roubles.....	2.40
" " 1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, September 22, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 99.00
Philippines Tls. 1.05
Telephones Tls. 90.00
Almas Tls. 15.50
Amherst (70 Shares) Tls. 1.00
Batu Anams Tls. 1.92½
Bukits Tls. 6.00
Chengs Tls. 4.00
Consolidated Tls. 4.10
Samagagas Tls. 1.30
Senawangs Tls. 19.50
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.05
Ulobri Tls. 2.25
Butes Tls. 2.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, September 22, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Orientals Tls. 40.50 September
Orientals Tls. 40.50 cash
Batu Anams Tls. 1.90 cash
Sua Maggis Tls. 7.00 cash
Docks Tls. 76.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.50 October
Pahangs Tls. 1.97½
Consolidated Tls. 4.20 October

Direct

Senawangs Tls. 19.50 cash
Senawangs Tls. 19.50 October
Telephones Tls. 92.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 17.00 October
Dominions Tls. 16.25 October
Kelantans Tls. 1.05 cash
Docks Tls. 77.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 13.40 October
Kotas Tls. 13.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 26.00 cash

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U. S. Business Outlook

San Francisco, August 15.—Business at eastern centers continues at high pressure, but the volume of new orders is not so great as it was a month or two ago. Bank clearings show heavy increases, the July total for the whole country being unprecedented. The production of pig-iron in July was 3, 226,719 tons as compared with 3,211,588 tons in June. Building industry is still very active, notwithstanding the high cost of labor and material, the figures for June showing gains over the previous month at more than one hundred cities. The total for the first six months of 1916 was greater than that shown in the corresponding period of any other year except 1909.

While business men are cautiously optimistic about the future, believing basic conditions to be sound, the tendency everywhere favors conservatism. Uncertainty about Europe and what might happen in case the war should soon be terminated, exerts a restraining influence, so that while many industrial corporations ended the fiscal year with phenomenal profits, their directors have in many cases refused to order extraordinary disbursements to shareholders. The high cost of raw material still interferes in some industries, but the most difficult problem concerns the mounting cost of labor. Average wages were never so high as they are today, but the degree of efficiency does not increase correspondingly, it being in many cases less than under more usual conditions in the labor market.

We are still confronted by the possibility of a general railway strike, affecting the whole country. The employees have refused arbitration and the attempts at mediation so far have failed. Public opinion would expect that this controversy be settled without a nation-wide tie-up of traffic, the seriousness of which no one of us may be able to appreciate, and that such settlement, in order to be equitable, should not be dictated by either side, but should be left to impartial arbitration. We are glad to note that the President has recognized the paramount interest of the public in this matter and is prepared to insist on arbitration if the parties can not otherwise come to an agreement.

The fact that there were fewer failures last month than in any month since June, 1914, is an evidence of conservative business methods. The total indebtedness involved was the smallest reported in any month for five years.

The statement of earnings of the United States Steel Corporation, covering the June quarter, was one of the most extraordinary statements ever made by an American corporation. The net profits of $81,126,048 not only surpassed all previous records, but were actually $9,462,427 greater than the profits earned during the full twelve months of 1914. It is noteworthy that the profits increased during each month of the quarter, reaching $28,147,473 in June alone. The whole industry is still enjoying unusual prosperity and the prospects are regarded as favorable, although the Corporation's published figures of unfilled tonnage July 31, 1916, fell slightly below the extraordinary figures of June 30.

Outlook for the Crops

The Government August crop report was very unfavorable, showing the smallest total wheat crop indicated at this season, in five years, and considerable reductions in all the important crops except tobacco. The prevailing prosperity of the agricultural sections, however, and the large profits of the last two or three crop years, will enable our farmers to take these probable reductions without hardships as great as would otherwise have been the case. The Government's condition estmate for the cotton crop as of July 25 last was the lowest with one exception in a quarter century. The figure reported was 72.3 per cent of normal this year as against 81 per cent a month before, and 75.4 per cent a year ago. The indications are that the total crop will show about 12,916,000 bales, as compared with last year's production of 11,191,820 bales.

Consumption of cotton by American mills for the year ended last month was approximately 7,500,000 bales. This represented a new high record for such a period. Should the European war end soon, so that delivery of American cotton could be made to Germany and Austria, which are bare of stocks, there is little doubt that the new crop would bring a relatively high price.

Cost of the War

The estimate published within the last fortnight by a high London authority places the total casualties, including soldiers and civilians who met death in battle or were killed by disease, and those seriously wounded, at fifteen million men, and the total war expenditures by all belligerent nations at seventy-five billion dollars. An official of the British Treasury, in discussing Great Britain's estimated outlay of $30,000,000 a day for war purposes, declared that the actual war expenses were at the rate of $25,000,000 a day, but that the higher figure included the amount paid by the British Government for American securities and for other purposes. This statement is the first official utterance to throw light upon the extent of Great Britain's purchases of foreign securities under the provisions of the "mobilization" plan. Evidently the process of liquidating these large foreign holdings of our securities has so far been skillfully handled to protect the price levels on this side, so as to avoid the demoralization that might attend undue selling pressure. The success of the French loan, by which $100,000,000 has lately been advanced by the American Foreign Securities Company upon the pledge of $120,000,000 par value neutral securities, shows the way for belligerent governments to borrow in our markets,—on the pledge of neutral collaterals.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital. . . Tls. 500,000,00
Paid Up Capital. . . . Tls. 50,000,00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3.'15) Tls. 9,069.647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000-00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on September 20:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$128 per picul equivalent to 2s. 5½d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$127 per picul equivalent to 2s. 5¼d. in London.

Market strong.

WILSON SEES OPPORTUNITY

Expects America to be World's Financial Reliance After War

New York, August 28.—President Wilson, in the September issue of The General Federation Magazine, briefly outlines his view of the prosition which the United States now occupies and will occupy at the close of the European war, under the title: "America's Opportunity." The article says, in part:

"No one can doubt that the immediate future of the world will be crowded with quick changes. Every true lover of America must wish the United States to play a part in those changes which will be worthy of her ideals and her character.

"In the first place, her resources are unimpaired. In the second place, she will probably of necessity be the chief reliance of the rest of the world in the field of finance. When the war began, America was striking the large balances, a debtor nation. When the war closes, she will be a creditor of all the world.

"In the third place, I think it is evident that the United States will understand herself better than she ever did before. Fortunately, America can play her part unselfishly because she covets nothing that other nations have, unless it be their skill and knowledge in some of the undertakings of science and industry, and these things she can obtain, not by conquest of force, but by the mere careful use of the extraordinary capacity of her people.

"The opportunity is at hand for which she has waited. That she will rise to this great opportunity no man who knows her can doubt."

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$745
Chartered.....	£52.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	3½.
Cathay. pref.....	5.70.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton....	$945.
Yangtsze.....	$257½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref....	
Indo--China Def.....	Tls. 128.
"Shell".....	109s. S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50.
Kochien.....	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Raub.....	Tls. 2½.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 130½ B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$76 B.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 82½ B.
Hongkong Wharf....	$85½ S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 93.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 150
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 107 B.
International.....	Tls. 77½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 99
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14¼ B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5¼ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	Tls. 112 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 10.20 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 25½ B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 157½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$96 B.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 16 S.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1 B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 13 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 7 S.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 41 B.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 6 B.
Bute.....	Tsl. 2 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.20 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 17 X. D.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.90 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4.10 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 16 B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 10 B.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 23 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 9
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.15 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 33 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 16 B.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 13½
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 21 B.
Padang.....	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 12
Permata.....	Tls. 5¾
Repah.....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.30 B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 19¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.15 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1.95 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 14½ B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.30
Taiping.....	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.30 S.
Tebong.....	Tls. 28 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2¼ S.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 8 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 89 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 B.
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 250 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 21 was 131 tons."

GERMANS DEMAND A BELGIAN 'BULWARK'

Committee for Peace Says Real Guarantees Are Needed In Albert's Kingdom

RUSSIAN LAND IS SOUGHT

Changes in France Also Necessary, It Is Asserted—England Is 'Special Foe'

Berlin, August 24, (via London, August 25.)—A proclamation containing views on the peace conditions which might be imposed by Germany is published today by "The Independent Committee for a German Peace," an organization formed some time ago by those considered to be the extreme war advocates in Germany.

The proclamation asserts that despite the fact that the Germans and their allies are holding three kingdoms in their hands, the Entente still talks of the destruction of the German Empire and Entente statesmen continue to indulge in a flood of abuse and lies about Germany while themselves violating every principle of international law, forcing neutrals to enter the war against their better judgment, and endeavoring to force into submission through hunger millions whom their swords could not vanquish.

Our enemies will not succeed," continues the proclamation. "One thing they have accomplished is to force upon us the realization that England is our special and most dangerous enemy. England causes our enemies to stick together. England leads them. Upon England they depend and will depend more after the war. On the wreckage of our empire England hopes to unfurl the banner of Anglo-Saxon world dominion."

The document asserts that Russian territory from the Baltic to Volhynia must in the future be included in the German sphere, to serve as a bulwark against the Russian tendency to annihilate Germany. France's revenge ideas must constantly be kept in mind, so that in the West also changes would be necessary.

Belgium in the future, adds the proclamation, will be either a German or an English bulwark, so "real guarantees" here also are needed.

The document then cites the expression of Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Center Party in the Reichstag, that "Belgium must lie in German hands militarily, economically, and politically."

The proclamation concludes with the assertion:

"England's plan threatens us with political and economical helotry. It aims at our life as a people and as a State. It aims at our culture and institutions. Energy must be applied regardless of consequences to force peace upon this enemy. Let it not come true that, as England says, we will win all the battles, but England will win the war. With von Hindenburg, let us say it is not only a question of sticking it out but of winning."

GERMANY BLACKLISTS FIRMS IN HOLLAND

Denies Them German Goods—London Concern Fined For Trading With Listed Firm

Amsterdam, Friday, Aug. 25 (via London.)—The Nieuws Van Den Dag says Germany has issued a blacklist of certain Dutch firms, which are denied German goods, and that Dutch merchants who supply the blacklisted firms with German goods are threatened with a similar boycott.

London, August 24.—George Hill and Co., London merchants, were today fined £25 and 10 guineas costs for trading with a Dutch firm which is on the blacklist of the British Government, comprising firms with which British subjects are not permitted to trade.

This is the first case of the kind to be brought up. In imposing the fine the City Magistrate said that a much heavier penalty would be inflicted in future cases of this nature.

JAPAN WILL BUILD ARSENAL IN KOREA

To Complete Factory in Six Years At Cost Of 4,200,000 Yen

Tokio, September 12.—The Japanese Government has decided to establish an arsenal in Korea, which is to be completed in six years at a cost of about 4,200,000 yen, commencing with the next fiscal year. The plan has already been passed on by the authorities of the Finance Department. The new arsenal will be a branch factory of the Osaka arsenal, and will be devoted mainly to the manufacture of artillery parts.

U. S. Satisfied About Russo-Japanese Pact

Washington Gets Assurance Convention Won't Affect Sovereignty of China

Washington, September 14.—Having received from Mr. David R. Francis, United States Ambassador to Russia, a cabled assurance that the new Convention with Japan will not affect the integrity of China, the United States Government is satisfied regard in to this treaty. It is stated by State Department officials that no further diplomatic inquiries will be made to either Russia or Japan in regard to the new diplomatic instrument.—*Fiji*

MRS. W.K. VANDERBILT UNDER FIRE AT FRONT

She's First American Woman To Enter Verdun Since Great Battle Was Begun

Paris, August 25.—Details have just been learned here of a trip made to the French front a few days ago by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, through the special permission of the Minister of War. She was accompanied by A. Piatt Andrew, director of the field sections of the American Ambulance. Mrs. Vanderbilt is called "the guardian angel of the American Ambulance field service," and, although she has been active in Red Cross work since the beginning of the war, the trip was arranged to give her her first glimpse of the Americans whose activities she has so generously aided financially.

The schedule of the trip called for visits to headquarters, where five field ambulance units are now working. It was filled with more danger and genuine thrills than are usually the lot of visitors at the front.

Leaving Paris she told Mr. Andrew she hoped "to hear the cannon." He assured her her ears would ring before their return. They did . One night was passed at Pont-a-Mousson, where she declared she had had the crowning experience of her rather inclusive career. There was a heavy German bombardment of the town, and she was quartered in a house where the American Ambulance drivers were lodged. She was awakened by exploding shells and heard walls collapsing not far away as the shells loosened the foundations.

The din was terrific. All the Americans not on duty rushed for a reinforced cave, and Mrs. Vanderbilt was warned to seek the same refuge. With her hair down her back and a wrapper over her nightrobe she ran downstairs, with a pair of flapping slippers over her bare feet.

"I was wondering whether any one would call me," she said. "I heard those terrible explosions and buildings falling, but took it for granted that so long as I was not called I was safe."

Mr. Andrew said she was as cool as any of the crowd. Mrs. Vanderbilt returned to her room unafraid when the bombardment was over. She visited a De Secours post from which ambulances carry the wounded and where they are within a thousand yards of the German trenches.

At one place she was walking in an exposed position near the French machine guns. A soldier was shocked speechless by the sight of a woman where no woman had been since the battle lines were established. He sprang to her side and made signs to her to get away. She laughed. Then the soldier found his voice and explained that only a few minutes previously a man had been killed five feet from where she was standing.

Convinced then of her danger, she sought shelter. Later in her automobile she traveled a short distance over a road covered by German batteries. One shell, evidently aimed at her machine, fell in the road a hundred yards behind. The last place vsited was Verdun, where she dined with the American Ambulance drivers at their mess.

She was the first American woman to enter the city, the only other women being nurses. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a white dress on the entire trip, white stockings, and white walking boots. The only marks of color were her blue veil and a red cross upon her arm.

NEW USE FOR GRAMOPHONE

Russians Say Germans Export Records Slandering Them

Petrograd, August 27, (Despatch to The London Times.)—All imported gramophone records are hereafter to be censored owing to the accidental discovery of large numbers of records of German origin whose contents, instead of being harmless musical productions as indicated on the labels, were found to consist of scurrilous anti-Russian lampoons preposterous reports in Russian describing the military situation and the internal state of Russia.

BEARD OF THE POILU MUST BE DISCARDED

French Army Thus Drops 120 Tons of Useless Weight—Writers Make Merry

Paris, Aug. 24.—The beard of the French soldier has been doomed in an army order which directs that the man at the front must shave all except mustaches.

General Pierre Cherfils, reasoning technically, excuses the measure because "the beard of a trooper weighs on an average sixty grammes. With 2,000,000 men at the front this brings the aggregate weight to 120 tons. It was natural that the staff should think of relieving the army of this considerable and useless weight. It was reasonable in creating heavy material to make in compensation light infantry."

The order has been the signal for the outburst of a humorous and ironic discussion in the trench newspapers, to which some of the most famous French artists, philosophers, and literary men have contributed.

Jean Richepin, the dramatist, writing in the Fuse, says:

"The beard has gone, but what is the difference to us? In place of it is courage that grows. Let the beard fall and French courage grow."

Edmond Rostand celebrates the beard in verse as a symbol of "all the beauty of all of France, a soul, a jewel, a torch, a prod."

Henri Bergson says: "I am not afraid to go so far as to say that the visage is matter, while the beard is mind."

Auguste Rodin, the famous sculptor, says:

"Men without beards, women without sex, statues without heads, bodies without arms, humanity without weakness, that is my opinion."

Maurice Barres gravely regrets the beard, which he says was "a heritage of long ago in which the dead lived again and which bound us mysteriously to the soil." He adds: "It was part of the war and of our courage."

Henri Bataille mourns the beard as "a nest of souvenirs, dear and tender, somewhat timid, and a little shivery."

In the Courts

A Chinese will be arraigned in the Mixed Court next week charged with having smuggled opium in his possession. When arraigned yesterday he told the following story:

Last Tuesday night he entered a motor car at Neumann's restaurant. He was accompanied by his master, Mr. Moecher, and a man named Fromm and a foreign woman. They drove to Canton Road where he was given a package with instructions to deliver it to a lodging house nearby. It was while he was carrying the package that he was arrested. The package contained four balls of smuggled opium.

Two sailors from the American schooner, "William Nottingham," were arraigned before Judge C. S. Lobingier in the U. S. Court for China yesterday morning charged with having assaulted Capt. W. H. Meyers. They pleaded guilty. The passing of sentence was postponed until today. Mr. F. W. Hadley appeared for the sailors.

4,000 CHOLERA CASES IN JAPAN, IS ESTIMATE

3,000,000 Yen Has Already Been Spent in Fighting Disease, Says News Agency

Tokio, September 14.—A total of 4,000 cases throughout the Empire, increasing at the rate of 200 a day—that is the way Japan's cholera scourage was viewed by the Tokio News Agency yesterday. Moreover, 3,000,000 yen has already been appropriated in waging war on the plague, although so far it has not been noticeably checked. Still more money is needed for precautionary measures, said the news agency.

The grand total of victims in Tokio and its suburbs had reched 119 up to yesterday noon. There had been sixteen new cases since the last report was made.

But Japan is not the greatest sufferer. A dispatch to the Foreign Officer yesterday told of 123 cases in the last week at Manila, 68 resulting fatally. The total number of cases in the fifteen states of the Islands was 480. Three hundred and twenty-three of these were deaths.

A dispatch from Chefoo, a port in Chihli, China, says that a quarantine will be enforced on all vessels coming from Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagasaki, Kobe, Hiroshima and Moji.

The report that the guests at the Karuizawa Hotel have geen removed to the Mampei Hotel on account of the cholera has proved to be incorrect.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
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The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
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Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
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Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
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Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

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Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
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Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits		3,628,688.77
	U.S.	$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balel
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on September 19, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-50
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-30
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-$1
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	„ per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	20-25
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	4-6
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-80
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.40-1.60
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	„	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—The typhoon when approaching the S. of the Naha, inclines again to N.W. tending to near eastern Meiaco Sima. Hot and oppressive weather at Shanghai. Increasing northerly monsoon along our coasts. The southern cyclone continues to fill up, between Hainan and Annam.

22.—Weather overcast and threatening. The typhoon, which threatens the coast between here and the Formosa Channel, begins to make itself felt. Wind backing to N.N.E. and freshening in squalls.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, September 22, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		56 69	757.72
„ „ inches		29.80	29.83
Variation mm. for 24h		-1 70	-1.90
Variation mm. for 12 h		†0.51	†0.98
Wind	Direction	ESE	E
	Kilom per hour	10	21
	Miles	6.2	13 0
Temperature	Cen.	24°1	24 8
	Fahr	75.4	83.1
Humidity: co		98	78
Nebulosity: 5-10		1	6
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

VICTORIA THEATRE

New Programme

FOR

Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 23rd, 24th and 25th

SHOWING

The most powerful and exciting episodes OF THE

"Million Dollar Mystery"

The 10th, 11th and 12th—Six Parts

Do not fail to see these three episodes of astounding thrills and startling surprises.

LAST FEW NIGHTS
OF
MISS KITTY RAYNER
AND
MISS MABELLE
In New Songs and Dances

Commencing TONIGHT, Saturday, 23rd and for ONE WEEK ONLY

GREAT VAUDEVILLE SHOW

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

BY THE FAMOUS

KAMENSKY COMPANY

COMPOSED OF 40 STAR ARTISTES

PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY, 23rd AND SUNDAY, 24th.

PART 1

OVERTURE *BY THE ORCHESTRA*
A NEW INTERESTING FILM
SONGS ..... *by Male Chorus*
SOLO SONG ..... *by Miss Pashkovsky*
DANCE ..... *by Miss Dinerprovsky & Mr. Prostirkin*
SOLO SONG ..... *by Mr. Dalmats*
DUET ..... *by Miss Asmolou & Mr. Barsenok*
SONG FROM OPERA "GOLKO" ..... *by Mixed Chorus*
KOLOMEIKA DANCE ..... *by The Ballet Dancers*
NEW COMEDY FILM.

INTERVAL

PART 2

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
CHORUS FROM OPERA ..... *by Mixed Chorus*
SOLO SONG ..... *by Miss Barsinok*
RUSSIAN DANCES ..... *by Mr. Ukranenty*
SOLO SONG ..... *by Miss Dovedova*
TANGO DANCE ..... *by Miss Eremenko & Mr. Ivvrooski*
SONG "THE MOON SWIMS O'ER THE CLOUDS" *by Mixed Chorus*
NEW KEYSTONE COMEDY

CURTAIN AT 9 P.M. SHARP

Prices $2.00 1,50 and 1,00

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie and Co.

LYCEUM THEATRE

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

BY

BOGUMIL SYKORA

The Kubelik of the 'Cello

Assisted by

MRS. POWELL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4th

AND

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th

Booking open at Moutrie's

USUAL PRICES.

1104

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre

Every evening 9.15 p.m.

Change of Programme
Every Tuesday and Friday

For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Saturday and Sunday, 23rd and 24th Sept.

"Million Dollar Mystery"

13th and 14th Episodes, entitled:

"The Secret Agent from Russia"
"Tracked by the Secret Service"

"HAM THE REDSKIN"

An exceedingly comical Ham and Bud Picture.

"HIS NEW PROFESSION"

A Very Amusing Chaplin Comedy.

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

PLEASE NOTE

Our Copy of "Million Dollar Mystery" is brand new, not the same copy as is shown in another theatre, as stated in one of the newspapers. Our Film carries with it the sole rights for exhibition in China and has arrived here in instalments. On account of the War, the last few instalments did not arrive here in time. It is our firm belief that the solution of the mystery can only be made after seeing the last episode on the screen.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 23	4.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	8.00*	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30		Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct 2	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
8	noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
20	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 23	8.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	4 00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
25		Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	10.00*	N'saki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	11.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	9.00*	Moji, Kobe	Japan	Br.	David Sassoon
29	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 22	A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 1	noon	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
6	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
9	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
15	noon	London via Hongkong etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
25	D.L.	London via Cape	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
26		London	Tokoyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
15	..	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen line
22	D.L.	London via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 15	..	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 23	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
24	..	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
25	3.00	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. Co.
25	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
29	11.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	..	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct 5	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 23	10.00*	Chefoo, Tientsin	Haimming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
23	11.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Satsuki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
24	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
23	..	Haichow, Yochow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Tsingtao, Newchwang	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
24	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	D.L.	Amoy	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
26	..	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Joshin maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
26	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
26	11.00*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
28	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
30	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 23	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
23	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
24	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
25	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
26	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
26	M.N.	do	Tungting	Bri.	B. & S.
27	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
29	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
30	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 22	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 22	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Sept 22		Honglee	602	Chi.	Tuck Wo & Co	
Sept 22	Japan	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Sept 22	Swatow	Ningpo	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 22	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Sept 22	Chefoo	Kiusing	1982	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 22	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 22	Chefoo	Shunlien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 22		Yusang	1122	Br.	J.M. & Co.	
Sept 22	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 22	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
22	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
22	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
22	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22	Tientsin	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.
22	Newchwang	Toonan	982	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
22	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.
22	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.
22	Marseilles	Porthos	7338	Fr.	Cie M. M.
22	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.
22	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.NCo.
22	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
A T	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day
B N B	Sept. 19	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2	200	Strait
V T P D	Sept. 19	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	340	1		
P & O B I	Sept. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Moses

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 23rd instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This Steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, the 25th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passaeg apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson, will be despatched from Woosung on Monday, September 25. Tender Victoria, conveying passengers, baggag, mails, etc. will leave Customs jetty at 3.00 p.m. on that date. For further particulars apply to Andersen Meyer and Co., Ltd., Agents, 5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackenine, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday, the 26th instant.

The B.I. s.s. Japan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today, and is expected to arrive here on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The Mogul Line s.s. Pathan left Singapore for Shanghai on the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive here on Sunday, October 1.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 8.30 a.m. this steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, September 26.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. yesterday, left at 4 p.m. on the same day, and is due at Woosung at 10 p.m. today. She will be despatched on September 24 for Hongkong via Manila.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday morning, September 26.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwnagtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

Referring to Notices to Mariners Nos. 613 and 622, issued in connection with the projected inner harbor at Chefoo, Notice is hereby given that a caisson has been laid at the southern end of the break-water under construction. This caisson is submerged at about half-tide. A White light is exhibited from sunset to sunrise on the southern end of the caisson.

The navigation of the passage between the southern end of the breakwater and Tower Hill is strictly prohibited.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing from Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Fiddles and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pote-Hunt, Miss and Master Pote-Hunt, Master Y. and Miss Martin, Mrs. Park, Mr. R. S. H. Davis. From Weihaiwei:—Mrs. Beath and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Martin-Little and 2 children, Mr. S. D. Main and Mr. R. E. Kadoorie.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mrs. Gaila and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Richter and 2 children.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Gauss and Messrs. Martin and Thompson.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. Nelson and Master Translett.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Fano, Mr. and Mrs. de Witt, Mr. Blary. From Chefoo:—Mr. W. Champney, Rev. Lyttle, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Canning and 3 children and Miss Gorringe. From Weihaiwei:—Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Newman, Mrs. G. S. Foster Kemp and child, Mrs. V. de B. Smith, Mrs. Marshall and child.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava for Vladivostock:—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Johansen, Master Grigori, Mr. W. O. Shlau, Mr. M. D. Lugus, Mr. C. G. Petroff, Mrs. Lobodenko and child.

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos for Marseilles:—Mr. A. Jacquet, Mr. C. Lenoir, Mrs. M. E. Dourouze, Mrs. Th. A. Harent, Mr. F. Bruchet, Mr. Dijol, Mr. R. Barre, Mr. L. Camps. For Colombo:—Mr. N. Teerathadas, Mrs. Haids Ruttin. For Singapore:—Mr. M. Bos, Mrs. Rose Schwarzman. For Saigon:—Mrs. Tonnelier. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Li Koh-lan, Mrs. Yung, Mr. Li Chunshun, Mr. V. Harth Olsen, Mrs. C. Schwarzenberg, Miss R. Shannessy, Mrs. B. Christiansen and child, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Young, Mr. Wonh Sewai, Mr. Snun Sien-chi, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Leitao, Mr. and Mrs. Dad Chogas and 2 children.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing possengers and mails to the P.M. s.s. Ecuador will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. on Monday, September 25.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Sept 21	Hongkong	Anhui	1866	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Sept 19	Hakodati	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 21	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Sept 20	Japan	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Sept 2	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 19	Japan	Knight Companion	4695	Br.	B. & S.	B XI
Sept 21	Wakamatsu	Katsuura	1023	Jap.		OWSB
Sept 21	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	[illegible]
Sept 21	Hankow	Kuling	814	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	CMCW
Sept 21	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Sept 2	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	BVI
Sept 21	Yangtse	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	
Sept 13	Port Townsend	Nottingham	1062	Am.	M. B. K.	10 p
Sept 20	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1034	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Sept 21	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1373	Br.	K.M.A.	YTPD
Sept 9	Blakely ports	Stimson	605	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 11	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 20	Chefoo	Shengking	1084	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 20	Dalny	Satsuki maru	3300	Jap.	S. M. R.	MBKW
Sept 14	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 17	Hongkong	Tjimanoek	3510	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.	KMAW
Sept 20	Japan	Tagu maru	1477	Jap.		LPDW
Sept 20	Chefoo	Taishun	1246	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 21	Japan	Takasasa maru	1662	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Sept 21	Hankow	Tuckwo	2005	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 21	Hankow	Tehhsing	968	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Sept 10	San Francisco	Wilbert L. Smith	710	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 16	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M. & Co.	YTPD

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		EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	29 "

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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai.
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" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	22
From Nagasaki to San Francisco			
S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept.	25
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Oct.	1
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct.	24
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov.	19
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec.	9
From Nagasaki to Manila			
S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct.	14
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov.	26
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	3

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FRIENDS ARE IN JAIL, NOT 1, SAYS ANGELL

Champions Cause of Objectors To War, Saying 2,000 Imprisoned in England

SEES WARNING IN GERMANY

Pacifist Cites the Distorted Views of Teutons in Urging His Own Idea

London, August 25.—Norman Angell was seen by a New York Times correspondent at his London residence today and told of the recent German news agency report of his imprisonment for "refusal to take part in the war."

"As you see," he said, "the German report, like that of Mark Twain's death, is 'gross exaggeration.' I do not know why I am honored in this way. Early in the war the German press circulated a statement to the effect that in my visits to Germany in 1912 as a lecturer in certain German universities I was acting as a secret agent of the British Government for the purpose of lulling Germans into a sense of security so that they might later be caught unprepared for a treacherous English attack. So it would appear that I and my employers have fallen out rather badly.

"There is no accounting for these fairy stories in war time. Perhaps this particular report may refer to some friend of mine, for though I have not been sentenced to hard labor for refusing to do war work, men with whom I have been associated, but whose opinions I do not necessarily share, have been so condemned, and notwithstanding I may not share their views, I have immense respect for them when they thus stand by what they believe to be right.

"If the German nation as a whole has lost its capacity for sound political judgment, if its public opinion is at times such as to shock civilization, it is largely because of the readiness of the individual to yield to governmental authority in matters of opinion. You cannot have sound public opinion without stubborn and scrupulous private opinion.

Suppression of Judgment

"If you suppress the right to private judgment you suppress the capacity for public judgment, and that is why I believe these conscientious objectors are doing their country and English tradition a very real service. They are awkward and tiresome folk, often very foolish and very wrong-headed, but I do not believe their generous treatment would embarrass prosecution of the war two pennyworth, and thoroughly to suppress wrong private opinion you must suppress all, including right, private opinion.

"You cannot have enough liberty without having too much of it. If the English race has developed the capacity for freedom, democracy, and parliamentary government a little ahead, perhaps, of that shown by other peoples, it is because that kind of obstinacy and stubbornness has been found among us, and our Government never has been able even in the very highest cases to stamp it out.

"In handling the problem of the conscientious objector the Government managed somehow to get itself in this ridiculous position. It bears most heavily upon precisely those about whose genuineness of conviction there can be no possible doubt. Their position under the law is that the Military Service act grants exemption from military service to those who have conscientious scruples against it.

"The problem is to see that this is not made a loophole for shirkers and cowards. Very good. Under the most recent instructions the way is made relatively easy for those who will accept alternative service work on land, but for those who refuse any task which facilitates the military machine Lloyd George has announced his intention of making their path as hard as possible. Thus if you will accept alternative service it is relatively easy to escape the trenches.

Easy to Escape Service

"If you refuse this alternative service, to which no risk is attached, into the ranks you go, so that for a man whose main motive is to escape the risks of active service the way is made easy. He can plant cabbages or break stones. But the man who refuses this easy escape, whose very refusal to accept it is proof that he is a man, goes to hard labor or a military prison, or is condemned to death. The Government in effect says: 'If you want to save your skin we will make the way easy, but if your object is obviously at whatever cost to register a conscientious objection—well, we intend to make your way hard.'

"There is, of course, one way out of the whole trouble—to grant absolute exemption from military service to those who have conscientious objection to it. Few shirkers would slip through as they do now. The Government would lose the civilian services of few men. It loses them now. Nearly 2,000 conscientious objectors at present are in jail. If Government is determined, as Lloyd George hints it is, to smash their spirit it may be able to do, but will do so at a price of methods which it will have to borrow from Prussia, a sacrifice of principles which really are worth more than the labor of a few thousand unwilling men. The practical point is that we shall sacrifice things of very much greater value than those which we shall obtain."

BRITON DENOUNCES THE MUENSTERBERG PLAN

Calls 'Infamous' His Plan Of Alliance of Germany, Britain and America

London, August 26.—The Daily Mail publishes an article today by "An Englishman" criticising, under the heading of "An Infamous Proposal," Professor Munsterberg's article. The writer says:

"The infamous proposal which he makes is nothing less than 'a firm alliance of America, Great Britain, and Germany.' The man who has a vast deal to say about the mails and the blacklists has already forgotten the Lusitania. No doubt he regards death by drowning as a smaller inconvenience than an opened letter. He will find few honest men to agree with him, and when the war has been brought to an end by the defeat of Germany he will discover for himself that America will refuse indignantly to make an alliance with a nation which without warning has drowned the peaceful citizens of a neutral country and has struck a showy medal to commemorate her gallant exploit.

"Perhaps it has not yet reached Dr. Munsterberg's brain that France, Russia, Italy, and England are bound together in bonds of a strict alliance. We assure him that what we say is true and that we intend to keep inviolate the very letter of our agreement. In truth, it is nothing less than an impertinence even in a German professor to suggest that England after two years of desperate warfare should go over bag and baggage to the enemy, renounce the objects for which her sons have bled and died, and find comfort and peace in the heart of her perjured foe. It is a strange thing that psychologists are always at fault when they attempt to understand the human character.

"The English have little skill in hiding their intentions or disguising their motives. They know well, and have explained clearly to the world, why they went to war in 1914 and how they mean to use their victory. Their history is an open book, which even professors may study if they choose, and it teaches them this one lesson: that not for all the army of Germany nor for all the wealth of America shall we ever prove faithless to our loyal and valiant allies. As for Dr. Munsterberg, we hope we shall never hear of him again. He may be an efficient emissary of the Kaiser, but he is a very poor psychologist."

TELLS OF DUMA PLAN TO FREE THE JEWS

Alexis Aladin Confirms Reports Of Impending Action And Predicts Success

WANTS AMERICA TO HELP

Thinks Sympathizers Should Send Spokesmen to Eliminate Old Bitterness

London, August 23.—Paul Milsukoff's announcement from Petrograd that a bill giving the Jews equal rights will be introduced in the Duma in November confirms reports which have been current in Jewish circles here for some time past. By a departmental order the residence of Jews outside the pale is already permitted, and recently there was a discussion of the Jewish question by a Cabinet council at imperial headquarters at which it was understood that the project of the introduction of a bill in the Duma legalizing the departmental order was favorably considered. A circular issued by Count Ignatieff, the Russian Minister of Education, abolishing the system of ballot for Jews desiring to enter the Russian secondary schools was regarded as an excellent omen for the further enfranchisement of the Jews.

Alexis Aladin, one of the best-known members of the Duma, who is now in London, said today that not only was the present report true, but that he considered it quite likely the bill would be passed.

"It is," said he, "a step of immense importance and one that must arrest the attention of the whole world. I am unable to reveal all I know, but am able to say I am confident the bill will be introduced in the Duma and passed. Two very prominent members of the Russian Government, Vice-President Propopoff of the Duma and M. Gourko, recently visited London. Intimate talks I had showed me that both these men look with favor on speedy legislation giving the Jews equal advantages with all Russians.

"Their attitude is extremely significant of the change that has been taking place in the inner council of Russian affairs since the beginning of the war. Here we have Propopoff, a nobleman and capitalist, swinging around to the idea that the time has arrived to put the Jew on an equal footing with his fellowmen in Russia. As Vice-President of the Duma he is a man of influence, in fact one of the most promising statesmen Russia ever produced.

"In speaking with friends here he said that today one did not talk of the 'necessity' of giving the Jew equal rights, but of the 'desirability.' In other words, he maintained that the day had come when Russia was beginning to recognize the importance of the Jew as a vital part of her national life. The reason, he argued, was that the Jew had shown himself of real value to Russia in her commercial life and was a factor to be reckoned with in the future if Russia was to use the best that was in her.

"With him stands Gourko, a forceful leader in the Council of the Empire and an Assistant Minister. These leaders are not afraid to compromise their future political success by putting the Jewish question on the basis of a complete settlement of equality of rights. That, to my mind, is sure indication of the trend of the Jewish problem in Russia.

"It is only natural for the Constitutional Democratic Party to take the initiative in this move, as it has always been sympathetic to the Jews. It is not the bill being put in the Duma so much that marks an important step, but that it has the backing of strong leaders in the upper and lower houses. It may take several months, perhaps years, or even more, to pass the bill, but I firmly believe it will come.

"Sympathizers with the Jews in America can do powerful work in aiding the move if they will send representatives to Russia. What is needed is to mould the sentiment among the Jews and among the leaders of the Russian Government that whatever bitterness may exist because of Russia's former injustices to Jews be forgotten in the great issue at stake.

"The Jews must be careful not to rake up old points of dissension, but must sink everything else in the one opportunity to gain complete independence as citizens of the Russian Empire. If a delegation of leading American Jews can find time to go to Russia to lend their influence it will help enormously. It is to the manifest interest of the American Jews to bestir themselves quickly in this move."

To Recruit Russian Exiles

London, August 23.—A middle way has been found toward solution of the problem of what to do with many thousands of Russian and Polish Jews who are living in this country, having escaped military service in the Czar's army and not come under the British conscription laws. In London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other big cities were huge colonies of these exiles, a large proportion of them of military age, who naturally came to be regarded with no favorable eye by their English neighbors, whose men folk were engaged in war work.

After some agitation the Government proposed to enact a law whereby Russian Jews of military age should be forced to enlist in the British Army under threat of being sent back to Russia, where they would be liable to heavy penalties as defaulters from military service. This project aroused a storm of disapproval, though ably defended by Sir Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, himself a Jew. The basic fact on which opposition rested was that England always has harbored political refugees, and a large number of the exiles in question came under that broad classification.

Minister Samuel, while not withdrawing his original proposal, has now hit on a compromise. Reason and persuasion, as The Manchester Guardian puts it, are to be substituted for threatening and force. A responsible committee of leading Russian Jews, Sir Herbert announces, has been formed which will conduct an active recruiting campaign in London and other centers among the foreign Jewish people, and definite inducements will be held out to them voluntarily to enlist.

Almost all of them are aliens, and the high naturalization fee of £5 plus law fees, are as a rule quite beyond their resources. Sir Herbert offers that any of them who enlists before September 30 shall have his fee remitted if after three months' service he desires to be naturalized. Thus if they are called upon to fight for Great Britain they at least may be able to feel that they can become its citizens.

Another part of the Samuel proposal even more interesting than this is the idea of forming a special Jewish corps. As readers of The New York Times are aware, this already has been done in a circumscribed way with the Zion corps, which was so successful an experiment as to justify extension of the scheme. Something of the same sort also has been done in France, where foreign Jews when dispersed among ordinary soldiery were found to be brilliant in attack, but undisciplined and difficult to manage in the ordinary routine of camp. When assembled in a single corps this difficulty, which is partly one of language, largely disappeared. The same is true of Yiddish colonies in England.

GRAZIANI RETIRES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 21.—General du Port is appointed Chief of the General Staff, in succession to General Graziani, who is retiring, owing to ill-health.

CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE

Three children, one boy and two girls, met death Thursday night in a fire in a dwelling house at No. 225, off North Honan Road. One woman and one child were severely burned in trying to escape from the burning building. They were taken to the General Hospital by the police. No. 225 where the fire originated and the loss of life occurred, was gutted, and the adjoining houses Nos. 224 and 226 were very badly damaged, and No. 227 was slightly damaged on the upper floor. All the premises are stated to be uninsured.

GET McCARTY FOR MERKLE.

Giants' First Baseman Goes to Superbas in Trade

Cincinnati, August 25.—The exchange of Lew McCarty, the Brooklyn catcher, for Fred Merkle, the Giants' first sacker, was announced at the Gibson House, the headquarters of the Dodgers, here tonight. The deal was an out and out trade, no money or other players being involved.

The trade came after several days of conferences over the long-distance telephone between McGraw and Robinson. The deal will give the Giants much needed strength behind the bat, while Merkle is badly needed in view of Jake Daubert's disability.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Atreus	Aug.	2
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	16
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Namur	Sept.	21
Mayazaki Maru	Sept	20
Pembrokeshire	Sept	18
Somali	Aug.	11
Suwa Maru	July	30
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Armand Behic	Sept.	4
Athos	Aug.	25
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Malta**	Sept.	4
Nore**	Aug.	21
For Vancouver, etc.		
Canada Maru	Aug.	23
Chosen Maru	Aug.	25
Empress of Japan	Sept.	23
Empress of Russia	Sept.	8
Itsukushima Maru	Sept.	3
Justin	Sept.	1
Manila Maru	Sept.	19
Monteagle	Sept.	12
Yokohama Maru	Sept.	6
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Muncaster Castle	July	29
St. Bede	June	28
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
Wakasa Maru	Aug.	30
For San Francisco, etc.		
China	Sept.	9
Chile	Sept.	21
L. Luckenbach	July	27
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Shinyo Maru	Aug.	19
Yucatan	Aug.	21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Glenogle		Oct. 20
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept. 24
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Kamo Maru	Aug. 26	Oct. 17
Katori Maru	Sept 9	Oct. 31
Nore**	Sept. 1	Oct. 13
Novara	Aug. 18	Sept. 29
Nyanza**	Sept. 15	Oct. 27
Malta	Sept. 29	Nov. 11
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Aki Maru	Sept. 19	Oct. 17
Canada Maru	Sept. 28	Oct. 24
Harold Dollar		Sept. 30
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 26
Empress of Japan	Oct. 19	Nov. 7
Monteagle	Sept. 30	Oct. 22
Shidzuoka maru	Sept. 1	Sept. 28
Tacoma Maru		Oct. 24
Tamba maru	Oct. 3	Oct. 31
FROM NEW YORK		
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Oct. 15
City of Manila		Sept. 30
Egremont Castle	July 16	Sept. 30
Eurymedon		Oct. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China		Nov. 1
Colombia	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Nippon maru	Sept. 9	Oct. 5
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 26	Oct. 7
Venezuela	Sept. 17	Oct. 11
FROM MARSEILLES		
Andre Lebon		Oct. 23
Cordillere	Aug. 20	Sept. 29
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 5
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Ajax	Aug. 3	Oct. 8
Cyclops		Nov. 21
Keemun		Nov. 18
Glaucus	July 22	Sept. 25
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Ningchow		Nov. 2
Neleus	July 29	Sept. 30
Oanaf	Aug. 19	Oct. 17
Pathan	July 16	Oct. 1
Peleus		Nov. 27
Pyrrhus	Aug. 12	Oct. 10
Teiresias	July 7	Sept. 28
FROM HONGKONG		
Japan (B.-I)	Sept. 23	Sept. 26
Empress of Japan	Sept. 20	Sept. 28

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

"KOFA"
DISINFECTING FLUID
4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid
½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80
Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1980	1080
2345	1112	685	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1980	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1645	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1437	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1188
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
830	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	318	dep. Tsianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	018	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1246
1556	316	—	420	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	631	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	—	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	—	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2235	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1126	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
	TIMES							TIMES					
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Song Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.41	Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Song Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang Aa		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.50		Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang Aa	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Song Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Song Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1.
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.2.
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.00	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 NSG Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 NSG Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8 20	9.00	12.50	15.20	2.40	22.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	3.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.56		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.18	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12 11	13 31	15.45	19.03		2.08	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.08	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.48	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.28			4.56	
dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.13	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 NSG Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 NSG Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	18.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.06	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.03	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		6.40	6.33	13.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	13.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13 10	14.40	16.10	18.1	19.00	21.30
KIANGWAN			11.15	13.37	15.07	16.37		20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.			1.00	13.[illegible]					

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	19.00	20.50
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

Business and Official Notices

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% French Loan "de la Defense Nationale"

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

Date of Redemption 1930 Onward

The list of subscriptions will be opened in Paris from October 5th to 29th

For subscriptions fully paid up price of issue 87.50

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

Frs. 15 on application
23.75 on 16th December
25.00 on 16th February
25.00 on 16th April

Frs. 88.75

Interest payable quarterly; full interest coupon will be paid on 16th November. The Loan is free from all French taxes.

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the new Loan for their full value.

Subscriptions are now received at

THE
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND PEKING.

and subscriptions will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066 0.29

NOTICE

The undersigned beg to announce that they have established a branch office to carry on their American Import and Chinese Export Trade at 8A Peking Road.

Telephone No. 930

American Canned Goods a Specialty

(Head Office)
OVERSEAS TRADING CO., OF CALIFORNIA
268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

11082

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was late in arriving one night—

He said: "Dear, I'm sorry." His wife said, "You're tight!"

Bill got peeved and hollered, "your call-down is bosh!

"I've had nothing since dinner but Schweppes' Lemon Squash."

SCHWEPPES' LEMON SQUASH AND LIME JUICE CORDIAL AT ALL GOOD SHOPS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Union Church Sunday School

THE Sunday School will assemble tomorrow, Sunday, September 24th at 3 p.m. A cordial invitation will be given to new-comers.

G. F. FORSHAW,
Hon. Secretary.

11103

LYCEUM THEATRE

Coming! Coming!!

The Howitt Phillips

Repertory Company

presenting the latest London Productions.

Watch for the opening date.

Don't miss the
HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.
The Company with the largest repertoire in the world.

10978

New French War Loan

THE
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."
Details on application.

11078

LYCEUM THEATRE

SHANGHAI

Monday, September 18
FOR 10 NIGHTS ONLY

Maurice E. Bandman
Presents
Wolseley Charles'
Renowned Company
THE SCAMPS

In their Merry Entertainment, from the Strand and Palace Theatres, London.

NEW MUSIC
ORIGINAL SONGS
EXCELLENT COMEDY
UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUE

Entire change of programme
TONIGHT
Booking at
Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

Prices of Admission $3, $2 and $1.

Commencing 9.15 p.m. Sharp

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

KNAPP & BAXTER. Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 859

UNCLAIMED CARGO:

The undermentioned Unclaimed Cargo, consisting of Nailed Cases landed at the Customs Jetty from Mail Tenders and detained by the Customs pending application by those concerned, will be examined and disposed of on 1st October next if still unclaimed by that date.

F. S. Unwin
Commissioner of Customs

Shanghai, 21st September, 1916.
Custom House

Date of detention.	Baggage Receipt No.	No. of packages	Vessel	Marks
21 May, 1911	5876	1	Derffl nger	Mrs. Morrison, S'hai
14 Sept. 1911	3540	1	Buelow	Rev. Martin
,,	3541	1	,,	,, ,,
27 Oct. 1911	3795	1	Siberia	no mark
,,	3796	1	,,	,, ,,
,,	3797	1	,,	,, ,,
,,	3798	1	,,	Chinese Educational Mission
27 Jan. 1912	1501	1	Manchuria	W. Y. C.
,,	1503	1	,,	,,
,,	1504	1	,,	,,
,,	1505	1	,,	,,
,,	1506	1	,,	no mark
11 August, 1912	3630	1	Kleist	Ernst Schluter
7 April, 1914	492	1	Tenyo Maru	Ⓗ Tokio
15 August 1914	2413	1	China	908 P A PALS Ld S Sydney
17 Nov. 1914	130	1	Mongolia	N Y N Y & Co Nagasaki
25 Dec. 1914	3315	1	Korea	Pan Yien Wu
26 Jan. 1916	4343	1	Persia Maru	Julian Munich
No record	4389	1	Buelow	Lehmann
No record	3034	1	No record	Rev. A. E. Dibben, China Missionary Society, S'hai

11104

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

For paper of any kind

See
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd."
No. 6 Kiangse Road

Notice to Mariners

No. 628.

China Sea

Chefoo District.

Chefoo Harbour—Inner Harbour Under Construction.

Caisson Laid—Navigation Between Southern end of Breakwater and Tower Hill Prohibited

Referring to Notices to Mariners Nos. 613 and 622, issued in connection with the projected inner harbor at Chefoo, Notice is hereby given that a caisson has been laid at the southern end of the breakwater under construction. This caisson is submerged at about half-tide. A White light is exhibited from sunset to sunrise on the southern end of the caisson.

The navigation of the passage between the southern end of the breakwater and Tower Hill is strictly prohibited.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

H. G. Myhre
Deputy Coast Inspector,
for Coast Inspector.

The Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 22nd September, 1916.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: By German gentleman, lessons in Russian language. Lady teacher preferred. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

11089 S 23

RUSSIAN LESSONS given by an experienced Russian lady teacher. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

11060 S 26

EDUCATIONAL: A graduate in Arts, of many years' teaching experience in Schools and Colleges, is open to accept pupils at their homes; subjects, English, Mathematics. Science, &c. Terms moderate. Please apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

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11036 S 23

TRANSLATIONS

ACCURATE TRANSLATIONS from Russian into English, and vice versa, promptly executed by an experienced translator. Moderate charges. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

11054 S 29

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

COMMODIOUS Business Offices to let at 2a Kiangse Road. Apply Secretary, Union Commercial Co., Ltd., 22 Museum Road.

11042 S 23

OFFICES TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, five rooms from October 1st. China Realty Co., Ltd.

11029 T. F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10859 S 30

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

TO LET, on Range Road, large furnished front room, separate bathroom, immediate occupation, low rent. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

11101 S 25

TO LET, from 1st October, furnished flat or room, with bathroom attached, with or without board. Moderate price. Apply 9 Boundary Lane, North Szechuen Road Extension.

11080

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, low rental. Only Britishers and neutrals. Apply No. 8 Ward Road.

11099

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let 61 Carter Road, superior furnished suite of large sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom attached; also one smaller room. Excellent table, garden, tennis, telephone, tram-station. Terms very moderate.

11097

TO LET, from October 1st, or immediately, large bed and bathroom, nice verandah, pleasant view; stable. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

11051

TO LET, one furnished room with board, also from 1st October, one large room, small room with bathroom, balcony attached, suitable for married couple or bachelors. 12-a Quinsan Gardens.

11087 S 23

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11056 O 3

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, by young man, neutral, room in North Szechuen Road section, furnished preferred. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

11100 S 24

GODOWN TO LET

GODOWN to let, 6c Kiangse Road. Apply above.

11081 S 23

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, for immediate occupation, furnished house or furnished flat; Western or Central district preferred. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

11091 S 24

SITUATIONS WANTED

NEAT and accurate lady stenotypist, with good recommendations seeks position for October. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

11102 S 24

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and typist seeks employment. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

11088 S 24

WANTED. A young man, at present employed in Tientsin, desires position in Shanghai as general office assistant or bookkeeper; four years office experience. Neat handwriting, quick and accurate at figures. Can also type. No objection to salary. Please apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

11055 S 24

AN EXPERT American accountant and auditor, of extensive experience, is open for engagement from October 1st. Position desired as chief accountant of a large firm, or as assistant with established public accountants. Highest of references. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

11043 S 23

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a few trustworthy Salt Revenue Collectors in this district. Good pay. Must furnish a Bond for an adequate sum, payable on demand, guaranteed by well-known merchants or reliable bankers. State experience, references and salary expected. Apply by letter to the District Inspector of Salt Revenue, Foochow. Only those need apply who possess good knowledge of both Chinese and English, and are proficient in Accountancy.

11070 S 24

LOST

LOST, on the way from racecourse to Great Western and Edinburgh Roads, one gold wrist-watch, bearing initials A.P.F.S. Reward, if necessary. Please communicate with Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11062 S 23

HOUSES TO LET

NO 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co. Ltd.

11098

TO LET, 39 Siccawei Road, detached six-roomed residence, moderate rent. 65 Route Vallon, detached residence of five rooms, bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, modern sanitation, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Co., Ltd.

11092 T F.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

FOR SALE, first-class sporting-gun, 12-bore, with hammers, in strong leather case, and loading accessories, also one rook rifle. Eastman Kodak, No. 4, for films and plates, complete, in perfect order. 20 cases good French Cognac Brandy. Apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

11047

FOR SALE, one 4¾ h.p., single-cylinder motor-cycle (almost new), free engine, accessories complete Price very cheap. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.

11096 S 24

JAPANESE SHRINE for sale, a beautiful old specimen lacquer, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

11093 S 23

FOR SALE, typewriter, Remington Junior, in leather travelling case. Brand-new and in perfect order. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

11084 S 23